COLONIST WANT ADS... 1 CENT WORD ISSUE.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON and COMOX HOUSEHOLD COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXIII.---NO. 41 VICTORIA B. C TUESDAY JANUARY 23 1900 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Get Your Watch
Put in good repair by a first class workman.
We use nothing but best Jewels and Mainsprings, and warrant all our work.
Challoner & Mitchell,
Jewellers. 47 Gov't Street.

"ALBERTA"
Fine Creamery Butter.
Roquefort, Gorgonzola, Stilton and Full Cream Cheese.
Hudson's Bay Co.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Shining Examples

Of our square dealing—giving honest goods at the lowest prices—are to be found everywhere. The advantage to be derived from buying of us is clearly perceived when you discover the difference in price and quality that distinguishes our goods from others.

Rolled Oats, 7 lb. sacks, -	25c
" " 22½ " -	85c
" " 45 " -	$1.65
" " 90 "	3.00
Quaker Oats, 2 pkgs., -	25c
Fresh Eggs - -	30c. dozen
Morgan's East'n Oysters,	75c tin

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

CHEAP POWER
ELECTRIC MOTORS,
From 1 horse-power up
Dynamos for Electric Lighting
FOR ISOLATED PLANTS From 10 Lights up
Canadian General Electric Comp'y
LIMITED.
WRITE FOR PRICES Vancouver, B. C.

AUCTION
I will sell without reserve at my commodious rooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St.,
Friday, January 26th
AT 2 P.M.,
A Large Quantity of
Desirable Furniture and Effects
WM. T. HARDAKER, The Auctioneer.

BRAN -- SHORTS
Get our prices on Bran and Shorts and all kinds of Flour. You will save money by buying from us.
HARTMAN & CO.,
Tel. 269. 58 Broad Street

Something Good In Razor Strops.
We have the best, and show you how to use and keep them in order.
Try our fine Sheffield Razors.
Pruning and Budding Knives, Shears, etc.
78 Gov t' FOX'S

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
TO PURCHASE.
FOR SPOT CASH,
Small house or cottage (close in).
Particulars to
W. JONES
Real Estate Department, the City Auction Mart, 73 and 73½ Yates Street.
Tel. 294. Established 1885.

Dr. S M. Hartman
DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and improved Dental Plates. All mechanical and operative dentistry guaranteed first-class.....
OFFICE: - 115 Government St.

Hay! Hay!!
We have New Island Hay, just baled —sweet as a nut. Call and see.
Sylvester Feed Co., Ld
Tel. 413. City Market.

J. & J. TAYLOR'S
Fire Proof Safes and Vault Doors
Jno Barnsley & Co., Agents
115 Government St.
Steamboat and Express Safes.

Wreck "Hera."
SEALED TENDERS.
Will be received by the undersigned up to January 31st inst., for the wrecked schooner "Hera" and cargo, as she now lies submerged in Clayoquot Harbor. Original manifest and diver's report can be seen on application at our offices, Trounce avenue. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
The Cuthbert Browne Company, Limited.
AGENTS FOR THE OWNERS.

Anheuser-Busch's . . .
MALT NUTRINE
(A Non-Intoxicant)
The Best Tonic in the World.
Sold by leading grocers and druggists.
R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Agents

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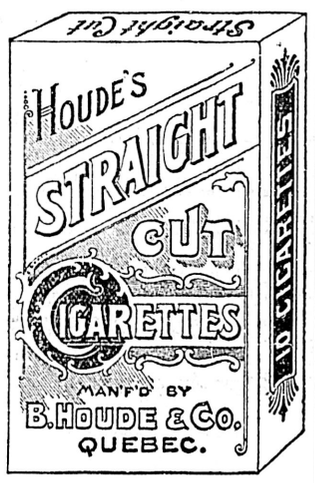

of the Brand of Cigarettes that are
Better Than The Best
MANUFACTURED BY
B. Houde & Co.
QUEBEC.

FINE WALL PAPERS.
To make room for NEW STOCK we are selling a number of small lots of FINE WALL PAPERS at greatly reduced prices.
J. W. MELLOR, - 76-78 FORT STREET

FOR SALE.
Mining Shares
In all B. C. mines. For quotations call at out office. List your stocks with us.
HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS.
For sale in all parts of the city. We have one of the best lists of houses and lots for sale in the city.
FARMS AND FARMING LANDS.
For sale in all parts of the province.
MONEY TO LOAN.
On Victoria Real Estate by The Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, and The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Agents for The Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co., The Alliance Assurance Co.
A. W. MORE & Co.,
86 Government Street.

SALES BY
THE CUTHBERT BROWNE CO., LTD.
Wednesday, Jan. 24th at 2 p.m.
Desirable Furniture and Effects,
Including: Oak and Walnut Parlor Chairs; fine Oak and Maple Centre Tables; Rattan Rockers; Oak Rockers; very fine Couch, in Velvet; Solid Polished Oak Sideboard; 4 Oak Bentwood Dining Chairs; 2 Wanzer Lamps; 5 Oak, Birch and other Bed Room Suites; Wire Mattresses; fine Top ditto; Camp Bedstead and Mattress; Feather Pillows; fine Blankets; 10 Pairs of Sheets; 2 dozen Pillow Cases; 8 fine Spreads; Comforts; very fine Baby Buggy; 1 Oak and Two other and Tapistry Carpets; Carpet Squares; Mirror in Oak Frame; Pictures; Child's Cot; 3 Toilet Services; very fine Perfection Cook Stove, with hot water tank, also hot water front; Albion Cook Stove; Galvanized Iron Circulation Cylinder; 25 yards good Oilcloth; large Kitchen China and Linen Sideboard; Kitchen Tables and Chairs; Box Carpenter's Tools; large Counter, with Drawers; Box of Cartridge-filling Tools; fine Mangle; Capital Side Saddle, cost $40; a good set of Dog Harness, with Collar; High Frame Crescent Bicycle; good Windsor ditto; large Doll's House; 20 lbs of "Voonia" Ceylon Tea, and a large lot of Household requisites.
This is a sale of most useful effects and will be well worth the attention of buyers.
Two Storey Residence and Two Lots near Jubilee Hospital.
Wednesday, January 31st, 1900
AT 11 A.M.
At the salesrooms of the Cuthbert, Browne Co., Ltd., 37 and 39 Langley street, in the city of Victoria, B.C., by Herbert Cuthbert, Auctioneer,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ.:
Lots Seventeen and Eighteen and Improvements, Block Three, sub-division of sub-lot Number Seventy-one, Fernwood Estate, City of Victoria, B.C., according to plan 426.
Terms—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale, balance to be paid within thirty days thereafter. The property is to be sold subject to a reserve bid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to
MACDONELL, McMASTER & GEARY,
51 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., Solicitors for Mortgagees.

Colonial Horse Preferred.

Better Adapted Than English Cavalry for Work on the Veldt.

Scarcity of Fodder Prevents Despatch of Lancers and Hussars.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 23.—The war office has decided not to send the Seventeenth Lancers, Eighth Hussars and Seventh Dragoon Guards to South Africa, although mobilized.

It is understood that Lord Roberts does not see a way to get fodder for the English chargers, and more than that, the English cavalry are too heavy for work on the veldt, and Lord Roberts expects to use colonial cavalry instead.

RHYME OF THE ROUGHRIDER.

I.

Listen! There's a murmur swelling on the southern breeze,
And it echoes with strange and savage thrum;
And it sets our hearts a-longing o'er the circle of the seas—
Do you hear it? It's the mandate of the drum.
It has been so long arriving, while we waited helpless here,
That we half expected it would never come;
But it's better late than never—let us greet it with a cheer,
Let us muster to the summons of the drum.
For we're going, yes, we're going
Where the bugles all are blowing;
We are going where the lead bees hum.
We are bound to have a showing,
And we glory in the knowing
That they want us round that same old drum.

II.

We have leapt into our manhood in this fringe of far-flung West;
We have dreamed beneath the shadow of the pine;
Till there came a sudden vision, and it would not let us rest,
And we started, and we knew it for a sign.
We saw the crimson flicker through the lurid rift of smoke;
We saw the maddened legions roaring down;
And we shivered in our saddles, and the fighting spirit woke,
And we knew that we must join the boys in brown.
So we're going, yes, we're going
Where a brother's blood is flowing;
We are going to the great, grim land;
There are dirty weeds a-growing,
And old Death is busy mowing,
And we want to take a hand.
O ye heroes, gaunt and gory!
If there's still a deed of glory
Seeks the doing, save it till we come;
Let us have a chance of trying—
If we fail, we don't mind dying
To the music of a British drum.

R. S.

Cowichan, B.C., 20th January, 1900.

Driving The Boers.

Warren Finds Every Step Opposed But Steadily Progresses.

Had to Turn Back Friday and Make Frontal Attack on Trenches.

Boers Driven From Cover to Cover and Reported Losing Heavily.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 22.—Just before midnight the war office issued the following despatch from General Buller:

"Spearman's Camp, Jan. 22—(p.m.)—The following casualties are reported in General Hart's Brigade as the result of yesterday's fighting: Killed—Capt Ryall, Yorkshire Regiment, and five men. Wounded—Second Lieut. Andrews, Border Regiment, and five men; Second Lieut. Barlow, Yorkshire Regiment, and 75 men. Missing—8 men. Other casualties will be forwarded when received."

The foregoing was all the war office had issued up to midnight. Nothing therefore, is known here regarding Monday's operations.

A despatch to the Daily News from Potgieter's Drift, dated Friday, January 19th says:

"The spirits of the troops here are greatly raised by the conviction that General Buller has a thorough grasp of the situation."

SCENES ON THE MARCH.

"As the force has left the railway, transport difficulties are being experienced. The rivers are often flooded and what were a short time ago trickling streams are now deep torrents.

"The scenes at the drifts cannot easily be forgotten. One sees a perfect pandemonium of ox wagons. Sometimes thirty oxen are yoked to a single wagon, and the drivers make a veritable Babel of noise, shouting in Dutch, English and Zulu. They brandish their long whips, and occasionally an upset stops a whole train.

"At another point or time, half a regiment will drag a cart and its mules up the river bank by main force. The traction engines looked promising at first, but since Chieveley I have seen nothing of them."

DRIVING THE BOERS.

London, Jan. 22.—The Daily Mail has the following dated Sunday night from Spearman's Camp:

"There has been hot fighting all day. At dawn our attack was resumed along the entire line, all the brigades taking part. We soon discovered that the Boers occupied the range of hills in force, their position being very strong. The range is intersected by deep ravines, and many approaches are very difficult of access.

"To-day the Boers who were driven from their trenches yesterday took cover in dongas, and behind the rocks with which the hills are strewn.

"The forces therefore commenced the task of driving them out, and set to work with good heart in the early morning. Much firing took place, and our progress was slow, but gradually British pluck told its tale, and the enemy fell back to another kopje. They swarmed on and occupied it, and then the attack recommenced with the utmost gallantry.

"The country simply abounds in hills, favorable to guerilla warfare, and our task is an arduous one. Nevertheless it is being gradually accomplished. Whenever any of the enemy were observed taking up a fresh position, our field batteries poured in showers of shrapnel, and the rapid movement of the guns, followed by accurate shooting, must have greatly distressed them.

"The enemy were on the defensive almost the entire day, save once, when they attempted to outflank our left and were signally checkmated. They relied almost entirely on rifle fire. A few shells were fired from a heavy piece of ordnance, but these fell harmless.

"We now occupy the lower crest on the left, and are converging slowly but surely to the Boer centre. The Boer loss is unknown, but must have been heavy. Their killed and wounded are carried away to the rear rapidly. Strong rumors are in circulation that the Boers are retiring. The battle will be resumed to-morrow."

WARREN'S HARD FIGHTING.

London, Jan. 23.—The Times publishes the following from Frere Camp, dated yesterday (Monday) afternoon:

"On Friday Gen. Warren began a long circuitous march from Trichard's Drift westward. This was abandoned owing to the fact that the long ridge which runs from Spion's Kop was occupied by the enemy, who commanded the route, rendering the maintenance of columns for transports impossible. He therefore returned and camped for the night about two miles from Trichard's Drift. On Saturday a frontal attack on the ridges was ordered."

The correspondent then describes Saturday's fighting (already cabled), and adds: "The men behaved splendidly under an incessant heavy cross-fire in a burning sun for seven hours. Our casualties were for the most part slight, the proportion of killed to wounded being extremely small."

THE LONDON REVIEW.

London, Jan. 23.—(4:30 a.m.)—General Buller has reported nothing of his operations on Monday, and official and press intelligence leaves the British bivouacked Sunday night on the ground they had won after two days' fighting. The war office turned everybody out of the lobbies at midnight. Apparently Lord Lansdowne was as much without news all yesterday as other persons were.

Military men assume that fighting must have taken place and that it was probably more severe than on the two preceding days. General Buller would not be likely to give the Boers leisure to add to the elaborate entrenchments to arrange their artillery and to concentrate their forces. The special correspondents Sunday night were allowed to send the announcement that the battle would be almost certainly resumed the following day and hence official and popular anxiety is at a high tension.

The British military experts all share the hopes of their leaders, and as Mr. Spencer Wilkinson points out, they hesitate to say a word that might be interpreted as unfavorable.

The Daily Chronicle's military correspondent says: "Even when a batttle is won in a single day as a rule pursuit is only possible when fresh troops are available, but in this instance it is not a question of mere pursuit, but of renewing an attack upon entrenched positions, after a hard day's fighting and a night of lying on the battlefield."

Reinforcements of 5,000 or more have reached the Cape during the last three days. It is uncertain how these have been disposed, but probably most of them have been sent to Natal, where it is believed General Buller needs them.

CANADIAN OFFICER KILLED.

Graduate of Royal Military College Gallantly Closes a Distinguished Career.

Despatchees from Spearman's Camp in Natal announce that in Gen. Warren's forward movement on Sunday Captain Hensley, of the Dublin Fusiliers, fell mortally wounded while leading his men to seize a fresh point of vantage.

Captain Charles Albert Hensley was a native of Charlottetown, P.E.I.. He was born on 21st September, 1865 and joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers from the Royal Military College of Canada as a lieutenant on 2nd September, 1885, and was promoted captain on 1st July, 1895. Captain Hensley's name has been very often mentioned in the press despatches in connection with armored train duty.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Handsome Subscriptions by Rich Men of Toronto and by Commercial Corporations.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—(Special)—The firm of Blake, Lash & Cassels has subscribed $500 towards the Canadian Patriotic Fund, with the intimation that if more is wanted, more will follow.

E. B. Osler, M.P., has contributed $1,000 to the Lieutenant-Governor's Fund.

The Ontario and Standard Banks have each subscribed $1,000, through the Globe fund, which now reaches $16,000.

The Masons have announced their intention to give $1,000.

Galt, Jan. 22.—The Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Company to-day voted $500 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and $500 to the Red Cross Fund.

QUEBEC ON THE WAR.

Legislative Councillors Declare the Loyalty of French-Canadian Population.

Quebec, Jan. 22.—In the debate on the address in the legislature to-day, Hon. Dr. Lancot protested against the insinuations of French disloyalty, and said: "Without examining into the causes of the war, we recognize that our duty and our interest are to remain faithful to England. No one asks a change of the constitution which rules the liberties which we enjoy."

Hon. Thomas Chapais, Conservative leader, concurred in the remarks of Dr. Lancot. Hon. Horace Archambault, Liberal leader, said it was regrettable that the war had broken out. They hoped for peace before more blood was shed. Nevertheless, if new battles are necessary, they prayed for the success of English arms.

Ex-Premier Flynn said if it be necessary to defend our frontiers every Canadian would be ready to shed even the last drop of his blood.

THE SICKNESS AT LADYSMITH.

London, Jan. 23.—At Ladysmith the deaths from enteric fever and dysentery average ten a day. Some fears are expressed that the garrison may be so worn by privation and disease as to be unable to do much in the way of defence.

Dundonald Reported At Ladysmith.

Durban, Natal, Jan. 22.—The statement comes from an excellent source in Pietermaritzburg that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith with 1,600 men.

This is not confirmed from any other quarter, but it is known that Lord Dundonald's flying column has been acting well to the left of the lines of advance.

Kimberley Is Menaced Again

Bombardment All Day Long Directed Against the British Redoubts.

Product of De Beers Workshops Makes Good Practice at Long Range.

By Associated Press.

Kimberley (by heliograph), Wednesday, Jan. 17.—via Modder River, Jan. 22.—Native reports say that a proclamation has been issued at Barkley West by Commandant Beithoff, ordering all British subjects to quit before January 22. Ladies are being subjected to great insults.

The Boers are again very active, bombarding heavily from all positions from dawn to 8 p.m. Efforts are being directed chiefly against the redoubts.

A HOME-MADE GUN.

London, Jan. 23.—A despatch to the Daily Telegram from Kimberley, dated Friday, January 19, says: "A 28-pounder gun christened 'Long Cecil' which was manufactured at the De Beer workshops, was tried to-day and fired accurately at the range of 8,000 yards."

NORTHERN CAPE COLONY.

Boers Give Evidence of Night Alarm—Locusts Destroying the Grass.

London, Jan. 23.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following despatch, delayed by the censor, from Rensburg, dated Sunday afternoon:

"Last evening about 9 o'clock the Boers began firing furiously all along their main positions. Three tiers of rifle fire were visible. The firing lasted three-quarters of an hour. The reason for the alarm is not known here."

The discontent of the colonial officers and their disagreements with the regulars are being inquired into by Lord Roberts, who asserts that he will give the Cape Colonials equal opportunities.

Sterkstroom, Jan. 22.—Affairs here continue quiet. Tremendous swarms of locusts are passing over the British camp in a northerly direction and destroying the grass on the veldt.

Commandant Oliver threatens to detain as prisoners of war newspaper correspondents captured by his forces.

COWBOYS FROM THE STATES

Make Applications for Enlistment in Strathcona's Horse but Can Be Accepted Only in Canada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Several applications have been received at the department of militia from cowboys in the Western States to be enrolled in Strathcona's Horse. The reply in every case has been that no person can be enlisted in the States, and that individuals desiring to join the force must do so at some point in the Northwest.

CAPT. MAHAN'S VIEWS.

London, Jan. 23.—The morning papers express great satisfaction with Capt. A. T. Mahan's statement regarding the merits of the controversy between the Transvaal and Great Britain. The Times remarks editorially: "The clear, manly words of Capt. Mahan, the man who among living Americans enjoys perhaps the greatest reputation abroad, as well as at home, must carry great weight."

See The Line of

...TWO BIT...
BRIAR PIPES.
IN SHOW WINDOWS.
AT HARRY SALMON'S
THE CORNER.

Warren and Dundonald

Working Together in Cautious Advance with Every Step Contested.

Boer Expectation of Prolonged Siege—No Stir Except in Natal.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 23.—The Daily Chronicle has received the following dated Jan. 22, 4:15 p.m., from Spearman's Camp:

"The Boers admit 31 casualties during General Lytttleton's skirmish on Saturday.

"General Warren continues pushing, though he is necessarily making very slow progress, as the Boers are numerous and strongly entrenched. Our infantry are working over parallel ridges with Lord Dundonald's cavalry lying well out on the flank and awaiting developments. The Boers contest every inch of the ground.

"This morning General Warren's artillery opened fire, but the Boers did not reply, and our fire became less hot. The naval guns in front of here have been quiet.

"A Boer prisoner who was brought in boasted that it would take three months to reach Ladysmith."

The British in other districts in South Africa continue inactive. Lord Methuen's 13,000 men remain behind their works. General French's 4,000 at Rensburg were roused by a general alarm that the Boers were attacking on Sunday, but it turned out that there was no basis for this. General Gatacre is quiescent at Colesberg.

WAUCHOPE AND METHUEN.

Indignant Denial That Dead General Had Lost Confidence in His Leader.

London, Jan. 22.—The widow of Gen. Wauchope in an open letter hotly denies the stories that the General in any way criticized Gen. Methuen. She says Gen. Wauchope's last mention of Gen. Methuen to her was contained in a letter from Orange River, dated November 29, as follows: "I expect Methuen will halt at the Modder River for some days before pushing forward. He has had a hard time of it, and must be a real gallant soul to shove along as he does."

Lord Wolseley has also issued a denial of the report that the war office is in possession of a letter from General Wauchope, written the night before the battle of Magersfontein saying it would be the last letter he would write, as he had been asked to perform an impossible task, and he had either to obey or surrender his sword.

HAS FEDERATED BRITAIN.

Conan Doyle on the Unintentional Achievement of President Kruger.

London, Jan. 23.—Mr. Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, and Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, were the guests of the Authors' Club last night. In response to a toast to his health, Dr. Doyle said that he was about to go to the front, not with a rifle, but with a stethoscope, which many would regard as a more dangerous weapon.

"This war," he continued, "marks a turning point in the life of Great Britain. Some eight months ago I took the chair at a peace meeting, but I wish now to abjure that error. I have seen more positive virtue in this country during the last few months than I say during the previous forty years of my life.

"Why should we punish Kruger? That man has solved a problem which every statesman has found unsolvable.

"I would build a monument to President Kruger of the size of St. Paul's cathedral, putting him under it, and I would write across it: 'To the memory of the man who federated the British Empire.'"

WAR EAGLE EXCITED.

Stock Rising on Montreal Market in Anticipation of Increased Dividend.

Montreal, Jan. 22.—War Eagle stock to-day jumped to $2.70 bid and $2.75 asked at the close, with no stock offering. The Star, referring to it, says:

"There were no transactions this morning, but quotations were stronger. The possibilities of the War Eagle are shown by the record of last week's shipments to the smelter, aggregating 2,170 tons, which would be the equivalent of over 100,000 tons per annum. Even at an estimated net profit of $7 per ton this would mean $700,000 per annum, while it would require only $315,000 a year to pay the monthly dividends. It would seem, therefore, that the long promised increase in the dividend is within sight."

ELECTION PETITIONS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 22.—Petitions against the election of the following Liberal members were filed at the court house to-day by Messrs. Tupper, Phippen & Tupper, attorneys for the petitioners: T. C. Norris, Lansdowne; J. Riddle, Lorne; V. Winkler, Rhineland; and T. L. Morton, Westbourne. No petitions were filed against Conservative candidates, but a number will be filed during the week.

OBITUARY.

Smith's Falls, Jan. 22.—J. M. Clark, ex-M. P. P., died at his home here, aged 54 years.

Stratford, Ont., Jan. 22.—Joseph G. Kirk, C. E., died to-day, aged 91 years. He was engineer for the Huron district, including Perth, Huron and Bruce counties, from 1845 to 1872.

THE BOER FORCES.

London, Jan. 23.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Chronicle asserts that he has learned from authentic sources that the Boers have between 65,000 and 90,000 men in the field.

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

Winnipeg, Jan. 22.—Rev. Dr. Patrick, of Dundee, has accepted the principalship of Manitoba College, to succeed the late Dr. King.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is called for everywhere. It is the drink of the people.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Regimental Parade.—There will be a parade of the Fifth Regiment to-night, and all members are requested to be present, whether they have their uniforms or not.

Benefit Concert.—Judging from the rehearsal of last night the concert to be given in Institute Hall on Wednesday evening promises to be very successful. Tickets and concert programmes can be had at Lombard's music store and at Messrs. Waitt & Co.'s.

Y.W.C.A.—A social evening will be held at the rooms, 32 Rae street this evening instead of the magic lantern entertainment. All young women cordially invited.

Organized Labor.—The musicians of the city have taken the preliminary steps towards the formation of a union and will meet next Sunday to complete the organization. The barbers will meet on Thursday evening to organize.

Tides Discussed.—The Natural History Society meeting, despite the stormy weather, was largely attended last night to hear a paper upon "The Tides," by Lieut. Dannreuther, R. N. Much valuable information was presented, particularly about the tides of the Pacific Coast. Capt. Smythe, of H. M. survey ship Egeria, and some of his officers taking part in the discussion.

Changed Hands.—"Steve" O'Brien, the popular proprietor of the Grotto, yesterday purchased the Brown Jug saloon, at the corner of Fort and Government streets, from Mr. J. B. Simpson. It is needless to say that the Brown Jug will continue along the lines on which "Simmy" conducted it, and be one of the most frequented resorts in the city.

Refused Duty.—Seven men of the bark Errol, which has been in quarantine since her arrival from Honolulu, were charged in the provincial court yesterday with refusing duty. Just before the vessel left Honolulu the old crew deserted and the men who were in court yesterday signed on for the trip for $50. They contended that the trip ended when they reached quarantine, while the captain holds that they must go to the vessel's loading port on the Sound. The case will be continued to-day.

Rugby Club.—At a meeting of the Victoria Rugby Football Club last evening Mr. J. K. Macrae was elected a member of the committee, vice Mr. W. A. Loibb, and Mr. Alexis Martin was chosen as secretary. The team selected to play Vancouver at the Caledonian grounds on Saturday is as follows: Back, A. G. Goward; three-quarters, K. Scholefield, J. M. Miller, J. H. Gillespie and A. Gillespie; half-backs, A. T. Goward (captain) and F. Smith; forwards, G. C. Johnston, J. H. Austin, J. K. Macrae, H. F. Loveland, T. Clarke, W. Lorimer, J. C. Thompson and J. D. Pemberton; reserves, R. H. Pooley and C. McNeill. There will be a practice each day this week at the Caledonian grounds, and indoor practices at the J. B. A. A. at 5:30 on Thursday and Friday.

Storm Signals.—The storm signal department in connection with the Dominion meteorological office is now in good working order, the cone which is hoisted as a precaution flying over the custom house at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, this being some hours before the storm reached Victoria. When the cone alone is hoisted it is the sign of the approach of a heavy wind, while the cone and drum signifies the approach of a gale, being pointed upwards when the wind is expected to blow from the west or north, and inverted when it is expected from the east or south. Two lamps hoisted side by side at night is a warning of a gale from the east or south, while one is hoisted above the other for a west or north gale. Last night's storm was an extensive one, extending as far south as Northern California. The wind blew in squalls of about 40 miles an hour. No warning was received from the American offices of its approach.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used.

Dean & Hiscock's, druggists cor. Yates and Broad streets, Victoria, B.C.

Chas. E. Jones, People's Pharmacy, 30 and 32 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

D. E. Campbell, chemist, cor. Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria, B.C.

Moore & Co., druggists, Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

Wm. Jackson & Co., chemists, Victoria, B.C.

LEAD WORKING ENCOURAGED.

Free Importation of Pig Lead From Canadian Export Ores Already of Marked Effect.

Rossland, Jan. 22.—The removal of the duty on pig lead resulting from Canadian bullion refined in the United States has already had its effect in the blowing in of the lead furnace at the Trail smelter. The smelter has a stock of ore sufficient to keep it in operation for two or three months, independent of any new purchases. The lead ores have been purchased from Slocan, Slocan Lake and East Kootenay districts. The furnace is as large as anything in the United States and will add from 50 to 75 to the number of men employed at the plant.

Formerly all pig lead paid an import duty in Canada of 15 per cent, and this shut the product of Canadian mines out of the Canadian market. This system has been changed so that lead bullion produced at Canadian smelters can be refined in bond in the United States and the pig lead produced can be re-imported to Canada free of duty.

GOLDEN PRINCIPLES.

A true devotion to our profession for the public good.

Accuracy, attention, politeness and sterling value to all ranks and classes of our people.

Combs,
Brushes,
Sponges,
Perfumes,
Tooth Powders
and Tooth Washes,

and a host of other every-day Toilet Articles, at special and attractive prices.

Paine's Celery Compound is our best selling medicine. Why? Because it possesses health-restoring virtues unknown to other medicines.

Dean & Hiscocks, Druggists, cor. Yates and Broad streets, Victoria, B.C.

Sunday is observed as a day of rest by mutual agreement between the besiegers and defenders of Mafeking, and the two sets of outposts converse in a curious but friendly manner. In the afternoon cricket matches are the rule, and the band discourses music in the market square.

School Board Estimates.

An Increase of More Than Three Thousand Dollars Over Last Year.

Salaries of Four of the Principals Raised by Ten Dollars.

At a special meeting of the school board held last evening, standing committees were appointed, the salaries of the principals of the South Park, Boys' and Girls' Central and Victoria West schools were raised from $90 to $100 a month, and the estimates for the year were passed. The estimated expenditure is $52,950 as compared with an actual expenditure of $49,219.82 last year. The question of building a new High school and also a school for Victoria West were discussed, but no action was taken.

Dr. Lewis Hall, the chairman, on a question of privilege said that three years ago he had asked whether trustees should be sworn in, and had been told that it was not necessary. It was still a disputed point, and it was not right of the Times to say that the trustees were absolutely defying the law.

The chairman submitted the following draft of committees:

Finance—Trustees McCandless, Drury and Mrs. G. Grant.

Management—Trustees Belyea, Mrs. H. Grant and McCandless.

Buildings and Grounds—Trustees Brown, Belyea and Mrs. G. Grant.

Equipment and Supplies—Trustees Mrs. H. Grant, Drury and Brown.

Mr. James A. Grant, who has failed in his endeavors to have his child admitted to the Hillside school, wrote that four Chinese had been admitted, although he had been told that the school was overcrowded.

The letter was referred to the school management committee.

Trustee Dr. Hall moved, seconded by Trustee Belyea: "That unless teachers hold the certificates required by the regulations of the board in the grade in which they teach, an increase in salary will not be granted."

The motion was carried.

Dr. Hall brought forward his motion that the salaries of Principals Cameron, Williams, Tait and Gillis be raised from $90 to $95 a month. The motion was seconded by Trustee Drury.

Trustee Mrs. H. Grant moved in amendment that the salaries be raised to $100, the amendment being seconded by Mrs. G. Grant.

Trustee Belyea moved as an amendment to the amendment that the salaries of all male principals be $100 a month, leaving the salaries of the lady principals as they are. He contended that there was no place where the lady teachers were paid as well as they were here, and in all Canada there was only one other place where a lady principal was engaged. It was out of place to raise salaries because the teachers were efficient, as they were already well paid. In point of scholarship the lady principals were not entitled to an increase in salary. The scholarship of the men principals was not up to the standard that they should be, but he did not suggest to change them. The men did not want their salaries increased, but thought they should receive the same salary as Mr. McNeill, who received an increase last year.

The amendment to the amendment was not seconded.

Trustee Brown thought it would be hard to find better men or women for the positions than are engaged in Victoria. Men and women should be paid alike.

Trustee McCandless said he had got information from all the cities on the Coast, and found that the lady teachers in Victoria were better paid than anywhere else, and this was the only city where a lady was engaged as a principal. He was of opinion that all the principals should be men. The salary of Principal McNeill had been increased because of the work he had to do. Since then, however, the Hillside school had been severed from the North Ward school. He believed the assistant teachers here were paid too much, getting more than in the other cities.

Mrs. G. Grant spoke in favor of paying all principals $100 a month.

Trustee Drury thought the principals should be paid $100 a month, and he suggested that there should be one principal for the Central school, instead of two, as at present.

The amendment to raise the salaries to $100 a month was carried, Mrs. G. Grant, Mrs. H. Grant, and Messrs. Brown and Drury voting for, and Messrs. Belyea and McCandless against it.

Trustee Belyea moved to add to the motion as amended that after January 1, 1901, all the principals be males holding at least First Class Grade A certificates, except the principal of the Girls' Central school, who may be a female teacher holding a First A certificate.

Trustee McCandless said he agreed with the motion, but was not prepared to second it at present. It therefore dropped.

Trustee Belyea moved in amendment to Trustee Hall's original motion that the names of Principals Misses Cameron and Williams be struck from the motion, thus only increasing the salaries of Principals Tait and Gillies.

Trustee McCandless seconded the amendment, but it was defeated, and the motion as amended by Mrs. Grant was passed.

The question as to whether the trustees should take the declaration of office being brought up by Trustee Belyea, it was decided to obtain the opinion of the city barrister.

The finance committee submitted the estimates for the year, which, having been slightly increased by the board in committee, were adopted as follows, the table being compared with the actual expenditure last year:

	Actual Expendit're 1899.	Estimated Expendit're 1900.
Janitors	$ 2,862 50	$ 3,100 00
Fuel	1,088 30	1,200 00
Board expense	983 05	1,100 00
Advertising	48 10	50 00
Furniture	343 50	850 00
Supplies	292 50	350 00
Repairs	3,123 85	3,000 00
Insurance	403 00	750 00
Miscellaneous	622 76	650 00
Emergencies	.....	400 00
Salaries	39,478 26	41,500 00
	$49,219 82	$52,950 00

The increase in the salaries of janitors, it was explained, was on account the janitor of the Central school, who of the proposal to increase the salary of has to engage assistants. As it is proposed to refurnish the Rock Bay school, and new desks are required in other schools, the estimate for furniture had to be increased $500, while the additions to the principals' salaries and the possible requirement of another teacher for Rock Bay accounts for the increase of the salaries estimate.

After the regular estimates had been passed, the question as to whether there should be any extraordinary expenditures came up, Trustee Brown suggesting that there should be a new High school and a new school for Victoria West.

The High school building would cost $30,000, which sum would have to be voted by the ratepayers.

Superintendent Eaton said that at present with the exception of the Hillside school there was no crowding, but provision must be made for the Easter influx.

As to the Victoria West school, Trustee Brown thought a site could be obtained on the reserve and a building erected for from $7,000 to $10,000.

Trustee McCandless said the High school building should be a good one.

Trustee Brown will make a motion at the next meeting looking to the erection of a new building, and Trustee McCandless suggested a public meeting to test public opinion.

Trustee Brown suggested that music should be taught in the schools. He considered it more important than the drills. Something should be done to make a start. It would be a vast aid to teachers and pupils. Music was taught in the schools of Great Britain and the United States, as well as some parts of Canada. In England five million children were turned out yearly who could read music.

The committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The report was adopted and the board adjourned to meet on Thursday afternoon at 4:30.

OVERDUE STEAMERS.

None of the Northern Fleet Had Port Up to An Early Hour This Morning.

No word has yet been received from the overdue fleet of Northern steamers, which would seem to indicate that all had been delayed by stormy weather, as it is hardly possible that all have met with accidents. The City of Seattle is seven days overdue, the Cottage City should have been in on Sunday, and the Tees was fully due yesterday morning. The Edith, of the halibut fleet, reached Tacoma yesterday, having been detained by a heavy storm, but the Thistle had not reached Vancouver up to the time the telegraph office closed.

Capt. Langley, whose seafaring experience is well known, said yesterday that he did not think that there need be any anxiety felt on account of the non-arrival of the steamer City of Seattle, as she may have been storm-bound on the way down. He spoke of an experience that he had two years ago, during the rush to the Klondike. He was on the Lorne towing the Richard III to Skagway; a gale came up which compelled them to put into one of the Lynn Canal ports and remain there for six days. His was the second vessel to reach Skagway in seven days, the only other being the large steamship Oregon, and she had been ashore at Juneau. At that time there were about twenty or more vessels on the way to Skagway, and they were all storm-bound, fifteen of them coming in a few days later than the Lorne.

MARINE NOTES.

The Queen will sail for San Francisco on the 24th.

The Walla Walla is due from San Francisco to-day.

The schooner Ida Etta was launched yesterday from Turpel's ways.

The bark America was taken to Union on Monday by the tug Lorne. She will load coal.

Work on the Sadie Turpel has been suspended on account of the death of Mr. Turpel's son.

The Canadian-Australian liner Miowera is due on Wednesday from Sydney, Brisbane and Honolulu.

It is expected that the ship Erroll will leave the quarantine station to-day and proceed to Vancouver, where she will load lumber.

PERSONAL.

Miss Millar, milliner at the Columbia House, has left for San Francisco to attend the millinery openings there.

E. J. Palmer, manager of the Chemainus mills, and N. J. Willey, of St. Paul, who is interested in the company, are at the Victoria.

F. E. Young and wife, of Barkerville, are guests at the Victoria.

John Day, who recently injured one of his legs, has gone to the Jubilee hospital to undergo an operation.

Peter Ryan, the Toronto politician, is in the city, visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. W. Pratt.

THE GAME ACT.

Amendments Suggested at a Meeting of Sportsmen Held Last Evening.

There was a well attended meeting of sportsmen in the Sir William Wallace Society hall last evening, when the game act was taken into consideration and a number of amendments suggested. Mr. J. Meiss occupied the chair and Mr. J. Fletcher acted as secretary. Messrs. J. Fletcher, C. Becker and Gressley were appointed a committee to submit the amendments to the Attorney-General. The suggested amendments are that the penalty for using salmon roe, snares, etc., in fishing for trout be reduced from $250 to $100; that artificial lights be prohibited in hunting; that the clause prohibiting hunting before sunrise and after sunset be repealed, allowing hunting while it was daylight; that a clause be inserted prohibiting the keeping of game during the close season, it being alleged that the clause at present in the act enables the act to be violated; that the clause giving the Lieutenant-Governor power to make regulations and remove the disabilities as to the shooting of pheasants and quail be repealed; that the season for deer be from October 1 to January 1; that the grouse season remain open to January 31; that blue grouse be sold only during September and October; that the fine for an infraction of the act be not more than $100, nor less than $25 for each bird, and that a larger force of game wardens be engaged just previous to the opening of the season.

DIED.

TURPEL.—At his parents' residence, 21 Kings Road, on the 21st inst., William J., second son of William and Elizabeth A. Turpel, aged 21 years, and a native of Maitland, Hants, Co., N.S.

The funeral will take place from the above residence to-day (TUESDAY) the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Canadian Mutual Loan & Investment Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act incorporating the shareholders of the Company as a new Company under the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada with power to acquire the assets and assume the liabilities of the present Company, and to carry on the business of a Loan Company in Canada, with such powers with reference thereto as may be expedient.

MACDONELL, McMASTER & GEARY,
51 Yonge Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

Dated at Toronto this 6th day of January, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the erection of a frame dwelling house on Dallas Road, will be received up to noon Saturday, the 27th inst.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. MACLURE,
Architect.
Room 5 Five Sisters' Block.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estates of John William Eagle and Thomas Paxton, both of Onward Ranche, near 150 Mile House, District of Cariboo, in the Province of British Columbia, carrying on business together under the firm name of Eagle & Paxton, ranchers and general merchants, debtors.

Take notice that the above named John William Eagle and Thomas Paxton by deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, bearing date the 15th day of January, A.D. 1900, made in pursuance of the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act," have granted and assigned unto George A. Veith of the said 150-Mile House, merchants, all personal estate, credits and effects of the said debtors, and of each of them (both partnership and private) which may be seized and sold under execution, and all the real estate of the said debtors, and of each of them, for the purpose of distribution amongst the said creditors, as provided by law. Said deed of assignment was executed by the said John William Eagle, Thomas Paxton and George A. Veith on the said 15th day of January, 1900.

All persons having claims against the said John Eagle & Thomas Paxton are required on or before the 8th day of February, 1900, to deliver to the trustee, or the undersigned, his solicitor, vouchers and particulars of the same, duly verified by statutory declaration, together with particulars of any security which may be held by them, and all persons indebted to the said Eagle & Paxton are required to pay the amounts to the said assignee forthwith.

And notice is hereby given that after the said 8th day of February, 1900, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets among those parties who are entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had due notice.

And further take notice that a meeting of the said creditors will be held at the office of Turner, Beeton & Co., 90 Wharf Street, Victoria, on the 8th day of February, 1900, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Ashcroft, this 19th day of January, 1900.

STUART HENDERSON,
Ashcroft,
Assignee's Solicitor.

NOTICE.

Take notice that we, Ah Hoy and Ah Sing, Tailors, carrying on business at No. 11 Cormorant street, have not authorized any person to collect debts due to us, the same being payable to the undersigned, who are the only persons who can give valid receipts.

AH HOY.
AH SING.
Victoria, B. C., January, 2nd, 1900.

TEACHER WANTED

A teacher, female preferred, is required at Alert Bay. Salary $50 per month.
P. WOOLACOT, Secretary.

GRAND
PATRIOTIC CONCERT
In aid of Mansion House Fund at
Agricultural Hall, Saanichton.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900
Admission 50c. Children under 12, half price
Concert Commences at 8:30 p m
The train leaves Hillside Avenue at 8 p m
Subscriptions are invited.
H. C. SHELTON - SAANICHTON
Treasurer

THE A 1 STEAMER
REMUS
2,635 Tons Register.
Will Sail From
LONDON . . . FEB. 10, 1900
LIVERPOOL . FEB. 20, 1900
for rates of freight apply to
R. P. RITHET & CO. LTD.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders are requested by 4 p.m. of Tuesday, January 24th, for building an hotel at Shawnigan Lake for the Shawnigan Lake Hotel Company. Plans to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. MACLURE.
Architect.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale, an improved Ranch, containing 160 acres of land, fifty of which are under cultivation; situated at Pemberton Portage, and in close proximity to the Mining Camps on McGillivray Creek and Bridge River. A comfortable dwelling house, with barn, 80x40, outbuildings, etc.; Twenty head of Cattle, all ages; Team of Horses weighing 1200lbs each; Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar and two Sows; Wagon; Plough; Mowing Machines; Rake; Harrows, etc; and all the necessary machinery for the running of the ranch. Mountain spring running past the house the year round. Price required, $2,500 (two thousand five hundred dollars). Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

Apply to
J. L. C. KNOWLES,
Pemberton Portage,
Lillooet, B.C.

DOG FANCIERS

FOR SALE
The well known pair of pure bred
JAPANESE SPANIELS,
Toko and Lady.

Also—pair Japanese puppies (male and female), bred from same.

Aside from their popularity as ladies' pets on account of their gentleness, they are of great value for breeding purposes.

Apply MRS. COLTART,
1 Strathcona Block.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

List of Properties by B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.

KINGSTON ST. Two-storey dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for $1900. $300 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

CHATHAM ST. Cottage and double front lot, $1000. $100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

PARRY ST. James Bay. Four two-story dwellings, always let, producing $25 per month. Open to offer. Apply 40 Government St. n11

DALLAS ROAD AND MONTREAL ST. Bungalow and small two-storey house in rear, $2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

FORT ST. Two-story dwelling, lot 60x120, well situated, $2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

COOK ST. AND KINGS ROAD. Lots $250 to $400, small monthly payments, no interest. Fine chance to procure a home. Apply 40 Government St. n11

M'CLURE STREET. 5-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for $1600. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

COLLINSON ST. Running through to Beechy st., ½ lot. 5-roomed cottage $900. $200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government St. n11

RITHET ST. Lot 45x130 and 5-roomed bungalow for $1400. $200 cash and balance on time. Apply 40 Government St. n11

FOURTH ST. 2½ acres. Has been under cultivation. Price $2000. $250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

WILKINSON RD. 12 acres, dwelling, barns, etc., all under cultivation, $3000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

DENMAN ISLAND—160 acres containing evidence of coal. $750; terms, apply 40 Government street. n22

KANE STREET. Lot and three houses, all rented, $3600. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

BROAD AND PANDORA STS. Lot 60x120 open to offer on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

NIAGARA ST. 1½-acre lot and two-story dwelling, $1500. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

CADBORO BAY ROAD. 3½ acres, near Exhibition Buildings, $1050. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ST. LOUIS ST. House and lot open to offer. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

RICHARDSON ST. Full lot and seven-roomed cottage, $2000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

HARRISON ST. Lot and nice cottage, $1750. $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GOVERNMENT AND JOHN STREETS—Two lots; fine 2-storey dwelling; large new barn; cheap at $2,750; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. n28

STRAWBERRY VALE. 42½ acres all fenced, 4 miles from city; principal portion under cultivation. Dwelling, barns, etc. $5000. $500 down, balance on time, interest 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

FORT AND VIEW STS. Four lots, either together or single, open to offer on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GOVERNMENT ST. Cor. Pembrook St. Two lots open to offer, sale or lease, on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

HUMBOLDT STREET. One lot, with water front, open to offer, sale or lease. Apply 40 Government St. n11

THE ARM. 1½ acres cleared, water front, fine site for bungalow; electric light, and water pipes running past premises. Whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. $3000. Apply 40 Government St. n11

SOMENOS DIST. 160 acres. Two miles from Station, $600. Terms, if necessary. Apply 40 Government St. n11

SAHTLAM DIST. 160 acres, near Duncans, 30 acres cleared. Trunk road and never-failing stream runs through property. $1000. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

NORTH SAANICH. 350 acres. 70 acres under cultivation. Good soil, near sea. Strong evidence of coal on this land; $8000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—Near Lagoon half mile from sea. 100 acres for $500. This is extremely cheap. Apply 40 Government street. n11

QUAMICHAN DIST. 220 acres. Three miles from Duncans Station. Good soil. Stream of water on this property. Suitable for milk ranch or fruit farm. Apply 40 Government St. n11

SOOKE. 317 acres; 80 acres under crop, fenced. Fine buildings. $15000. One of the best farms on the Island. Apply 40 Government St. n11

JORDAN MEADOWS. Fine farm, well stocked, for sale or lease. Terms on application at 40 Government St. n11

A WHOLE ISLAND. Off Sidney. 60 acres, two-story building, etc.; coal croppings. $1200. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ROSS BAY. 10 acres cleared, ready for cultivation; sea frontage. Open to offer. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ESQUIMALT ROAD. 2½ acres cleared and fenced, corner. $3500. Subdivided into town lots, this should sell well. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GORGE ROAD. Four acres and two-story dwelling with all modern conveniences. Fine view. Very suitable home. $12500. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

OUTER WHARF. Three lots, with water frontage. Good location for factory or ship yard. $5500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

JOHNSON STREET. Below Government, three-storey brick with basement, lot 60x120, easy terms. Price $40,000. All let. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS. One acre, $3500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

$1000. Cash and Twelve annual payments of $500 each, interest at 6 per cent. per annum, will purchase a full lot on principal street with three-storey building, modern conveniences, well adapted for private lodging house. Apply 40 Government St.

$250. Cash and Eight annual payments of $250 each (with interest at 6 per cent.) will buy a dwelling and two lots on Bayn Street. Apply 40 Government St.

LADNERS LANDING—66 acres underdrained and cultivated; two-storey dwelling, barns, orchard, etc.; price $9,000. Finest soil in the province, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. d5

GOVERNMENT AND BAY STREETS—Store and dwelling; fine site for family grocer. Open to offer; easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. no15

COR. LANGLEY & BROUGHTON STS—Two lots, $10,000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

JOHNSON STREET—Above Douglas, lot 60x120, three-storey brick and basement 60x100, well located for Factory of any kind, only $10,000. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

CHATHAM ST. Near Cook Street. Lot 60x120. Cottage, 6 rooms, $1,100. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OAK BAY AVENUE. Just below Rockland Avenue. Four lots, $1,200, your own terms. Apply 40 Government St.

2½ ACRES. Near Jubilee Hospital, all cleared ready for plough, $1,500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

$250 CASH and Five annual installments of $500 (with interest at 6 per cent.) will buy two-storey house, with all modern conveniences, and lot 60x100 near Christ church. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. FORT AND VANCOUVER STS. Cottage and Two lots. $6,000, terms. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. YATES AND COOK STS. Two-storey dwelling, $3,500. $500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St.

OAK BAY. Cottage and eight lots; high ground, facing the sea. Price $2,100; easy terms; monthly payments. Apply 40 Government St. n28

ROCKLAND AVENUE. Fine two-storey residence, one acre land, grand view, $6,500. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja 18

BELCHER AVENUE. Handsome modern house, sewer, electric light, hot water heater, near Cook street. Price $5,500. Terms. We can recommend this to anyone wishing a comfortable house not too far from their place of business. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

COOK STREET. Corner of Chamber street; fine two-storey dwelling, one acre of ground, conservatory. $6,000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

OAK BAY AVENUE. Four lots near Rockland avenue for $1,250, or will be sold separately at $350 each. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

VICTORIA WEST. Corner of Mary and Frederick streets, handsome building site, fine view of the Straits. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

VICTORIA ARM. Twenty acres, fenced and ready for cultivation, orchard, etc., $2,750. Very easy terms. Fine site for chicken ranch and fruit farm. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

100 MONTHLY PAYMENTS of $12.50 each will buy a nice five-roomed cottage, cor. of San Juan avenue and Niagara street. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

FIFTY DOLLARS CASH and small quarterly payments will purchase a store and dwelling combined at the cor. of Oswego and Coburg streets. Fine opening for a small store. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

$75 CASH and 100 monthly payments of $9.00 each will purchase a five-roomed house on Randell street, James Bay. Apply 40 Government St. This is cheaper than paying rent. ja18

STRAWBERRY VALE. Five-acre blocks, cheap. Payments to suit purchaser. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

FORT STREET. Part of the Haywood Estate. Just above Cook street. Fine building sites, Prices reasonable. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

Stores and offices to let in all parts of the city. Farms for sale in all parts of the Province. Call and see our list of properties for sale and to rent. B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, 40 Government street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—At once, house parlormaid, to go to Nelson. Wages $20 a month. For particulars apply to Mrs. W. Oliver, The Gorbals, Rockland avenue, Victoria, between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., and 1 and 2, 6 and 7 p.m.

WANTED—Boys; must be bright and willing workers. Apply Messenger office, cor. View and Douglas streets. ja17

PATTERN-MAKERS WANTED—Apply the Schaake Machine Works, New Westminster, B.C. ja17

CASH for acceptable ideas; state if patented. Address The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md. d20

WANTED—Positions for two bandsmen of Fifth Regiment C.A. Apply to F. B. Gregory, Lt.-Col.

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pony, saddle or harness, cheap. 31 Heywood avenue. ja23

FOR SALE—Three first-class milch cows, with calves. Apply 327 Douglas street. ja23

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow and calf. Apply J. Sherburn, 15 Oscar street, Fairfield Road. ja20

FOR SALE—The steamer Alarm, 34 tons burden, fitted with fine compound engines. For particulars apply Wm. Turpel, Central Shipyard. ja20

FOR SALE—Full-sized claim on Porcupine Creek; assessment work done. For particulars apply Prichard House. ja20

MATSQUI PRAIRIE—Fronting on Fraser river—244 acres cheap; two choice lots fruit trees, $300 each, Stanley avenue. Wm. Andean. ja14

FOR SALE—A fine gasoline launch, 35 ft. long by 6 ft. beam, with 12 h.p. motor; also a 8 h.p. gasoline marine engine; all in good working order. Apply at The Schaake Machine Works, New Westminster, B.C.

FOR SALE—Two or three of the most desirable building lots in city, with a frontage of 112 feet on the Dallas Road. Address A. C. West, Adelphi Building.

FARMS FOR SALE—864, 509 and 355 acres; hotel, dwelling, orchards, excellent water and timber; line V. & S. Railway, 6 miles from city. Terms easy. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. n11

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms. Address "W.R.," this office. ja23

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—Corner St. John and Belleville streets, James Bay. Apply Box 518. ja21

COMFORTABLE furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street. ja18

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, single or en suite. 182 Fort street. ja14

FURNISHED HOUSE—Seven rooms; Esquimalt Road. Apply Mr. Hunt, Hunt's Cottages. ja11

FIRST CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS can be had for two gentlemen at 138 Blanchard avenue, corner of Discovery street. ja9

TO RENT—Half of desirable office on ground floor. Apply 43 Fort street. ja7

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W., hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, secretary.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Between Merchants' Bank and, or in, David Spencer's store, a lady's Alaska sable storm collar. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to this office. ja20

LOST—A bunch of keys on chain ring. Finder will confer a favor by returning to this office. ja10

MISCELLANEOUS.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for debts contracted by any person in my name in Victoria. H. Nixon. ja21

The Board Of Aldermen.

Little of Interest Transacted at the Regular Session Last Evening.

Defeat of Alderman Yates' Motion to Bar the Tramway Passes.

Little of interest occurred at yesterday evening's meeting of the city council, the chief matter dealt with being the motion of Ald. Yates to prohibit the acceptance of passes from the tramway company by city officials. The motion was lost by a vote of 7 to 2.

There were present His Worship Mayor Hayward, in the chair, and Ald. Kinsman, Williams, Cameron, Brydon, Beckwith, Stewart, Yates, Cooley and Hall.

Ald. Yates rose to a question of privilege before the regular business of the meeting was taken up and stated that he had not mentioned, as quoted in the Colonist "several instances as to C.P.R. selfishness."

The following communication was received from Messrs. Bodwell & Duff:

Gentlemen: Re the proposed extension of the Victoria & Sidney Railway to Chilliwack:

In this matter we are instructed to inform you that, if the city of Victoria will grant in aid of this undertaking a bonus of $40,000 a year for twenty years, a number of gentlemen of good financial standing, who are all business men of the city of Victoria and whose interests are entirely with the city, are prepared to undertake the construction and operation of this railway. They will procure the necessary legislative authority and proceed with all expedition to the construction of the road if they can obtain financial assistance from the city of Victoria to the amount referred to in the former part of this letter.

We are not at liberty at present to mention the names of our clents, but we beg to assure you that their standing in this community is sufficient guarantee for their bona fides, as well as their ability to perform any undertaking they make with the city of Victoria, and if this proposition is accepted, the undertaking will be in the hands of persons whose interests are identical with those of the citizens of Victoria generally.

Yours truly,
BODWELL & DUFF.

Ald. Beckwith thought that a conference should be arranged with Messrs. Bodwell & Duff in order to ascertain the particulars of the new proposition.

Ald. Yates thought it would be useless to have a further delay, if the council was to get no more information from Messrs. Bodwell & Duff than it got from Messrs. Tupper, Peters & Potts. He thought they should press on with the by-law.

Ald. Beckwith was impressed with the belief that the proposition was most definite, and ought to be dealt with seriously.

Ald. Stewart thought that as it was specifically mentioned that the new company was composed of Victoria people this was a good feature and he was in favor of having a conference. He moved that the communication be received and that a conference be held with Messrs. Bodwell & Duff on Thursday evening next.

Ald. Kinsman seconded the motion, but at the same time he was of the opinion that the 30 days grace asked for by Messrs. Tupper, Peters & Potts should be granted, as other offers may be received in the interim.

Ald. Stewart's motion carried.

Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken wrote, directing attention to the defective drainage complained of by Mr. O'Connor, on Haughton street.

The city engineer explained that he had made an examination at the premises mentioned, and found that there was little to be complained of. Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken will be instructed that the city thinks it is not liable for the grievance complained of.

J. P. Walls directed the attention of the board to the desirability of admitting Sam Goodwin to the Old Men's Home. The communication was received and filed, and the writer will be notified that a regular form must be filled up before notice can be taken of the communication.

The manager of the B. C. Electric Railway & Lighting Company wrote as follows:

Gentlemen: Re Rock Bay Bridge—With further reference to the offer made by this company of $700 in connection with Rock Bay bridge, we may say that we are advised by the city engineer that the repairs made to the bridge will result in this company being enabled to run its big cars over the bridge, that being the condition that influenced us in offering the $700.

It is perhaps unnecessary for us to remark that it will be a matter of pleasure to us and one of great convenience to the public when it will be possible to put the large cars on the Esquimalt line.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
ALBERT T. GOWARD,
Local Manager.

The communciation was received and filed.

Officials of the Salvation Army wrote asking assistance, having lost a horse a few days ago. Referred to the finance committee for report.

Mr. T. Matthews, of Vancouver, wrote asking permission to tender on contracts for concrete curbing. Referred to city engineer.

The city engineer submitted his report recommending minor street improvements. On motion of Ald. Yates the report was adopted, the clause referring to pavements on lower government street being laid over. It was also decided that the grievance complained of by Major Dupont in regard to faulty sewerage facilities should be referred to a special committee composed of Ald. Brydon, Yates & Hall.

Messrs. Fell & Gregory, on behalf of the Taylor Mill Company, called the attention of the council to the fact that the repairs to the swing of the Rock Bay bridge interfered with the company's business. Referred to the city solicitor and city engineer.

The medical health officer reported as follows:

Gentlemen: On the 19th inst. I received the enclosed letter from Dr. C. J. Fagan, secretary provincial board of health, to which I made the following reply:

Victoria, Jan. 19th, 1900.

Dr. C. J. Fagan, Sec'y Prov. Board of Health:

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of 15th inst. re sanitary condition of the "Chinese quarter" in this city, I beg to report that "Chinatown" may be said to extend from Johnson street to Pembroke street, and from Douglas street to the waterfront. In this section of the city there are a large number of old and extremely dirty buildings, most of them without proper sanitary conveniences and unfit for human habitation. There are also many alleyways, back yards, cellars, vacant lots, etc., that are very unsanitary. I recently made a report on this subject to the city council, and suggested that on account of the danger of the introduction of "plague" and of the impossibility of satisfactorily applying existing sanitary laws to Chinatown the legislature be asked for increased power to deal with it. I am pleased to be able to state that the council promptly adopted my suggestion and is now asking the government for the required powers.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
R. L. FRASER,
Medical Health Officer,
Victoria.

Victoria, January, 15, 1900.

Sir: In view of the fact that "the plague" is spreading to ports with which your city has direct communication, I would like to have a special and immediate report on the sanitary condition of your Chinese quarters.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
C. J. FAGAN,
Secretary.

Dr, Fraser, Medical Health Officer, Victoria.

The communication was received and filed.

Tenders for supplies for the current year being submitted, the tenders for lumber were opened, the rest referred to the finance committee and the purchasing agent. After hearing the figures for lumber read, they were thought to be so complicated that they were referred to the purchasing agent and finance committee with the other tenders.

The electric light committee submitted a report recommending minor alterations in the service. Received and adopted.

The firewardens reported as follows:

Gentlemen: Your fire wardens committee having considered the undermentioned subject, beg to report and recommend as follows:

That the purchase of ground, erection of a fire hall and equipment of same in Victoria West is necessary and should receive immediate attention.

That we have given the question serious consideration and estimate the cost at $9,000. We recommend the appropriation in the estimates for the year of said sum for the purpose mentioned, and also that your fire wardens be empowered to advertise for tenders for a site and to purchase a combined chemical engine and hose wagon.

That with the erection of a new hall and equipment of same the placing of six additional hydrants will be necessary in Victoria West, to afford protection to buildings at present outside the reach of the department with a limited supply of fire hose.

Ald. Stewart pointed out in connection with the report that there was an opportunity to purchase a chemical engine from Portland, and he suggested that the Chief be permitted to go to Portland and inspect the machine. In regard to the lot which was recommended to be purchased he thought one should be advertised for, so that those who have lots could tender.

Ald. Williams wanted to know if the city had money to buy a lot. It would be foolish to call for tenders and then find they had no money for the purpose. Ald. Williams quite agreed that Victoria West needed a fire hall, school house and other improvements.

Ald. Brydon did not like the idea of sending the Chief over to examine the engine—it would be best to bind the agent to deliver it here in good condition.

Ald. Kinsman was in favor of adopting the report. He understood that $1,200 could be saved by the chemical engine and he was decidedly in favor of purchasing it. Victoria West had been promised and should get these improvements.

Ald. Cameron was of the opinion that it was generally understood that something was going to be done for Victoria West, and he thought it would be best to go ahead with the whole matter or else drop the whole thing. He was not much in favor of the idea of the Chief going to the United States to inspect a second-hand machine, but it was represented in this case that the city would get a good bargain.

On the motion being put the report was not adopted.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of $20 per month for three months for the Salvation Army. Granted.

The same committee recommended the payment of a number of accounts for the past month. Adopted.

Ald. Yates moved the following:

"That no employee of the corporation of the city of Victoria except policemen and firemen shall be permitted to receive from the British Columbia Electric Railway Company a free pass or permit to travel on the said company's lines, but the corporation shall provide passes to travel over the said company's lines for the city engineer, the superintendent of streets, the superintendent of electric, chief of fire department, the sanitary officer, plumbing inspector, and such other servants the heads of the various departments shall determine.

In explanation Ald. Yates said there was a mistake in not including in his motion the street inspector and city engineer. He personally had no idea as to who was entitled to a pass. All he was after was the establishment of a principle. No man could serve two masters, and he did not think it in the interests of the city that such a system should prevail here. We should not put any of the city officials in the position of having it said that they wilfully favored the company.

Ald. Stewart was in accord with Ald. Yates' remarks. The system of purchasing tickets for officials who did much travelling was, in his opinion, the best.

Ald. Cameron could not see the force of the argument. If you bar the superintendent of streets and engineer, there is nothing to bar the other officials. But what about aldermen? If we are going to be so delicate we had better make the thing more sweeping.

Ald. Beckwith moved that the matter be referred to a special committeee. To him it seemed that the matter cast in a sense a reflection on the city officials. To his mind the giving of passes was merely a courteous act on the part of the company to city officials.

Ald. Stewart did not think officials could be influenced, but it was the principle of giving passes he was opposed to.

Ald. Kinsman & Beckwith both spoke against the motion.

A vote being taken, it was lost on a vote of 5 to 2.

Ald. Brydon moved as follows:

"That in accordance with power granted in a by-law for the construction of permanent sidewalks in the business portion of the city, be it resolved that Government street between Cormorant and Fisguard streets be laid with concrete sidewalks and granite curbs as provided for in said by-law; and be it further resolved that the city engineer be instructed to lay before this council an estimate of the cost of said work, the same to be completed as provided for in clause seven of the by-law."

The motion carried.

The council then went into committee of the whole on the Victoria & Sidney Railway by-law. Some progress was made with the various clauses. The third reading will be taken up next Thursday evening. The council then adjourned.

President Steyn says: "When the first English officer enters the cipital I shall use my rifle like the humblest burgher," and declares that Great Britain is prosecut-

Sniping is an amusement indulged in by the Town Guard of Mafeking when matetrs become unusually dull. The sniper goes out at three o'clock in the morning, while it is still dark, carrying food and drink for the day, and lies the whole day waiting for a shot at a reckless Boer.

AN ENORMOUS SALE.

To all who have felt the evil effects of deranged kidneys it is interesting to know that Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are meeting with enormous sale and unparalleled success in this district. Backaches and aching kidneys are fast becoming a thing of the past where Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are known. One cent a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers.

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Notice is hereby given that we shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their meeting to be held on the 14th day of March, 1900, for a transfer of the License now held by us to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, from ourselves to Henry Harris.

Dated this twenty-eigthth day of December, 1899.

JAS. B. ADAM.
JNO. D. SKINNER.

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NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1896.

Fred. S. White,

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Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 12 o'clock p. m. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going East Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Sunday at 5 o'clock p. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

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Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

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Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p. m.

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Str. Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway from Victoria, British Columbia, or some other suitable point at or near the southern end of Vancouver Island to Hardy Bay or some other suitable point at or near the northern end of the said Island, with power to construct branch lines to any points that may be selected on the coasts of the said Island, and as part of the said undertaking to acquire, lease or make traffic arrangements with existing railways on the said Island; and to operate and maintain lines of steamships and car ferries between the said line of railway or any of the branches thereof and any point or points in British Columbia, the State of Washington, United States of America, and the Territory of Alaska, United States of America, to construct and maintain wharves and docks, telegraph and telephone lines, with all powers usually granted to railway companies and such other rights and privileges as may be necessary to carry out the object of the company.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., October 12, 1899

FRANK HIGGINS,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the plans and site of a wharf erected on and opposite Lots 503A, 504A and 505A, and of the plans and site of a wharf erected on and opposite Lot 890A, all of the said lots being situate in Victoria City, in the Province of British Columbia. Plans of each of the said wharves and descriptions of each of the said sites have been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 29th day of December, A.D. 1899.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, and for William T. L. Mount, A. C. Mount, Helen G. Jones, Ethel M. Helmcken, and Richard Jones, the owners of Lot 890A.

RICHARD JONES,
Agent.

The Victoria Wharf & Wharehouse Co. Ltd

Six Per Cent. Debentures.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued, a drawing of the debentures to be paid off at par on the 1st of March next will take place at the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, the 1st of February, at 11 a.m.

The numbers of the draw debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.
Wharf street, Victoria,
January 18th, 1900.

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Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 10 a.m., Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Feb. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, March 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

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Leave SEATTLE 9 a.m.

Cottage City—Jan. 10, 25, Feb. 9, 24, March 11.
City of Topeka—Jan. 5, 20, Feb. 4, 19, March 6.
Al-Ki—Jan. 15, 30, Feb. 14, March 1.
And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria, p.m., Jan. 10, 25, Feb. 9, 24, March 11, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing without previous notice.

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S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu, 1900, at 2 p.m.

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The fast and commodious iron steamer

"ALPHA"

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Now being thoroughly overhauled and additional accommodations added, will sail for Nome from Victoria on April 1st and Vancouver April 3rd. The Alpha will be the flagship of the Nome fleet, electric lighted, marble-lined bathrooms, hot and cold, fresh and salt water baths. All the comforts of a home at sea. Booking now.

O. W. SHOOP, Agent.
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36 Fort St.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ld.

Seven Per Cent. Debentures.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued, a drawing of debentures to be paid off at par on the 15th of February next, will take place at the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 11 a.m.

The numbers of the drawn debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

F. W. VINCENT,
Secretary.

Wharf Street, Victoria, January 8th, 1900.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE WAR.

There is much satisfaction over the prudent course which Gen. Buller is taking in his advance on Ladysmith, and there is a very great deal of friendly comment upon the fact that his plans were made before Gen. Roberts came upon the scene. The plan seems to have been very carefully framed, and they are likely to be crowned at an early day with complete success, at a very small loss of life on the part of our troops.

Too much praise cannot be given to Gen. White for his splendid defence of Ladysmith against a greatly superior force. His position was one of great trial. To exercise a calm judgment under the trying circumstances with which he was confronted called for a strength of purpose and a resourcefulness, which is given to very few men. He has completely refuted all the hostile criticisms that were made against him on account of the unfortunate affair at Nicholson's Nek, and to-day no man in the army more thoroughly enjoys the confidence and admiration of his fellow-countrymen.

The report that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith may very well be true. We were told a few days ago that he had reached the vicinity of Acton Homes, whence there is a belt of open country all the way to Ladysmith. Spion Kop, around which Gen. Warren has been operating for the last two days, is south and a little west of Acton Homes. Lord Dundonald has apparently completely turned the Boer right wing. When General Warren succeeds in driving the enemy from Spion Kop his road will be clear to the open country around Acton Homes and the great highway into Ladysmith.

CHOKING DEBATE.

The manner in which the government conducts the business of the house is always a legitimate subject of comment. When the address was under discussion the members of the government remained silent, so far as any reply to the opposition on questions of policy was concerned, and shut off debate by employing the previous question. Mr. Speaker Forster has ruled that this is a matter which cannot be mentioned in the house, and the government party has sustained him on appeal. In the interest of freedom of debate, which is one of the safeguards of liberty, the legislature must at the very earliest opportunity declare itself not to be bound by the narrow and tyrannical rulings of Mr. Speaker Forster. There is not another British legislature in the world, where such rulings would be tolerated for a single moment. For the present, unfortunately, British Columbia is not in the enjoyment of a legislature conducted on British principles.

We have had a great deal of talk in the house in regard to loyalty, but it is a loyalty which seems only to apply to South Africa. Money is being freely offered for the defence of liberty and equal rights in that far away portion of the world, while liberty and equal rights are being denied one half of the members of the legislature. Mr. Forster is the Kruger of British Columbia, the very personification of tyranny, the most striking example of abuse of power that has ever been in evidence in the history of this province.

THE ALIEN LAW.

The Colonist is not above learning from experience. It must admit that it was the first paper to bring up the question of excluding aliens from our placers. Readers may remember that we invited expressions of opinion from our provincial contemporaries, and that we printed extracts from all the papers which responded to the invitation. The numerical weight of these opinions was against the position taken by the Colonist, but one of them, the Times of this city, hastened to assure the Colonist that the proposal was not original with us, but was simply a revival of an old and popular idea. The government introduced the law and the legislature adopted it. We pointed out at the time that the measure as introduced and passed was exceedingly objectionable. Experience has shown that we were quite wrong in favoring that idea in any shape, and we do not hesitate to say that in our own view a measure, which at first sight appeared to have so much to commend it, has injured the province in a business way and greatly retarded the development of the mining districts.

What British Columbia needs now more than anything else is population. We have a vast area, with abundant resources, and we have not the people to exploit them. Nor are the people to be found in Canada. We have not in the Dominion a sufficient number of miners, and they must be obtained elsewhere. There is no use in looking to the Mother Country for them, because they cannot be found there. We must look beyond the borders of the British Empire, for the reason that in that portions of the Empire where miners are numerous there is plenty of virgin ground to occupy their attention. The statistics of mining show that, although it is true that where placer mines are thrown open to the world a great deal of wealth is taken out of the country, on the whole a vaster amount of wealth is brought in by those who come to exploit the gold. Where one miner comes and carries away a considerable amount of wealth, several come here and expend what they bring with them or what they earn here. As a general proposition gold costs more than it is worth. For example, about a million dollars were taken out of Atlin last year. We do not know how many people went to Atlin in 1899, but if we put the number at four thousand and suppose that each spent an average of $500 in transportation, outfits and general living expenses we do not think we are extravagant. That is to say it probably cost two dollars to win every dollar in gold that was taken out of Atlin last year. This does not mean that mining is unprofitable to the country, but quite the reverse. It does not mean that the majority of the people who go into the mines lose money, for many of those who do not make it in mining make it in other ways.

We hope to see the restriction upon aliens removed at a very early day The measure commended itself to very many, but we are now satisfied that it was a mistake. If there was any reasonable prospect that our placers could be exploited by our own people, we could plead for the law as it stands with some amendments, so as to permit of the investment of foreign capital with greater freedom, but as this is altogether improbable we hold with Mr. Clifford that the law should be stricken from the statute book. The government has shown a very poor appreciation of its duty in the premises, and since it has not seen its way clear to deal with the question in a radical way, it was proper to make the omission the basis of a vote of want of confidence.

THE NANAIMO MEETING.

The meeting at Nanaimo on Saturday night was not exactly what might be called edifying, yet there is much more to commend a full and open expression of public sentiment, even if accompanied with unseemly demonstrations, than that the mouth of the public should be closed. Mr. Joseph Martin is a stormy petrel of politics, but an occasional tempest is better than an atmosphere of monotonous indifference. With the merits of the Nanaimo tumult we are not very much concerned. Whether one gentleman or another represents the views held by the people of Nanaimo for the time being is not at the present moment a matter of very great importance. We do not say that it may not be important hereafter, but just now nothing special turns upon it.

What we find to commend in the Nanaimo meeting is the great earnestness displayed on both sides. Earnestness is one thing that is much needed in this province. There is plenty of it in business; but there is entirely too little of it in public affairs. Politics are dealt with as though the interests of the people at large, the principles of self-government, the usages established through centuries of trial and often through bloodshed, were of trifling concern. We hope the earnestness of the people of Nanaimo will be contagious, although there would be no reasonable ground of objection if it were displayed in a less disorderly fashion.

AN INTERESTING PRECEDENT.

In view of the probability that before many days the government may find itself in a position to be unable to carry on the affairs of the province, and may ask the Lieutenant-Governor to grant them a dissolution, it may be interesting to refer to an incident which occurred in the New Zealand legislature in 1877. Sir George Grey was then premier, and he was sustained on a vote of want of confidence by the casting vote of the Speaker. He thereupon asked the Lieutenant-Governor for a dissolution, which was refused on the following grounds:

That there was no evidence that the affairs of the country could not be carried on without a dissolution;

That the house was only in its second session;

That no great issue was at stake;

That there was no evidence that the government on an appeal to the people could secure a majority;

That supply had not been voted.

In the course of his memorandum on the subject the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, one of the most experienced colonial administrators, said that the defeat of a vote of want of confidence by the casting vote of the Speaker could not be construed as an expression of the confidence of the house. The opposition, not being any more confident of the result of an appeal to the people than the government, the advantage gained by the vote was not followed up, and the government was able to pass the estimates, whereupon the house was prorogued and the government remained in power. The value of the incident is in the fact that the case was submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Lieutenant-Governor's course was fully sustained. A case of this kind demonstrates in the strongest possible way the folly of Mr. Semlin's threat of a dissolution in the event of a government defeat.

The conclusion drawn by military authorities from the operations in South Africa, that no enemy can invade India from the north is very interesting. The Khyber Pass, for example, could be rendered absolutely impassable to a hostile force, and there must be many points on the northern border of Afghanistan beyond which no army from Russia can ever penetrate. The operations now being carried on in South Africa will make nations think a long while before engaging in hostilities. They show that under conditions at all equal an army in possession of a strong position is practically immune from defeat.

We have no fault to find with the News-Advertiser for extracting a little merriment from the failure of the opposition so far to obtain a majority vote; but we remind our contemporary that those laugh best who laugh last.

The anxiety over the City of Seattle furnishes a new reason why the means of transportation to and from the north should be as much improved as possible. The best means of doing this is to build a railway to the head of Vancouver Island and put on fast steamers from there.

The members of the Quebec legislature on both sides of the house have been prompt enough to affirm their loyal support to the Crown. When Mr. Flynn speaks of frontiers he probably does not refer to those of the Dominion, but to those of the Empire.

There will be general satisfaction over the fact that the removal of the duty on pig lead made from Canadian matte refined in the United States has made the Canadian Pacific feel warranted in "blowing in" the lead furnace at Trail. This means much for the smelter town and also for the whole silver-lead district.

An article in Public Opinion draws attention to a matter that will be news to nearly every one. It is that the life of heavy ordnance is limited to comparatively few shots, none of the heaviest guns being fit for use after 150 shots have been fired. This is a feature of military operations that only military experts take into account, and it is one that will soon begin to have a very serious effect upon the Boer artillery.

Every day the house is in session Mr. Speaker Forster discovers some new way in which to exhibit his extraordinary conception of the duties of his position. He has a positive genius for getting into untenable positions and placing himself in the apparent character of a rank partizan. We do not know that Mr. Forster means to do this. He is simply built that way. Yesterday he opened the usual exhibition by suggesting that a vote of want of confidence might be out of order because a previous vote of want of confidence had been defeated at a previous session of the house. The government did not follow up the suggestion, doubtless because they were afraid they could not carry the house with them.

Why does not the Speaker make up a list each night of the things an opposition member may talk about the next day and have it printed on the orders of the day? It would save a world of trouble. An impression has hitherto prevailed among the densely ignorant people, who compose the British and Canadian parliaments, that the manner in which the members of the government conduct themselves during a debate may be very properly referred to as indicating their general policy. Perhaps it might be well, if he is to continue Speaker, for the legislature to make an appropriation to pay his expenses on an educational trip to Ottawa. He would come home with some idea of how his conduct in the chair is regarded by any one who knows how legislatures are conducted in other parts of the world.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

THE WORLD'S NEW WARSHIPS.

From the New York Sun.

The war vessels now building are computed by Engineering in tons:

	Battle ships.	Cruisers.	Torpedo Vsls.
England	251,700	267,080	12,900
France	80,281	166,283	8,969
Germany	99,729	41,851	6,655
Italy	78,454	38,901	3,185
Japan	59,706	63,280	7,133
Russia	115,713	92,697	16,566
United States	94,715	4,935	10,646
Monitors	12,940	.....	.....

Of this aggregate the amount begun in the year 1899 is as follows:

	Battle-ships	Cruisers	Torpedo vsls.
England	116,000	127,700	4,200
France	25,456	118,943	4,800
Germany	44,324	2,800	4,200
Italy	32,000	.....	1,800
Japan	.....	.....	.....
Russia	57,426	6,375	1,700
United States	36,970	.....	4,191
Monitors	12,940	.....	.....

Japan's programme intends nothing further, but it is believed that a cruiser and several torpedo vessels which do not appear are under way. The tonnage credited to the United States does not include the cruisers for which bids were received in November last; but these represent but a petty addition to our fleet.

These are very instructive figures.

They show that, even including the monitors, harbor forts only, the preparations made by the United States for increasing its power at sea must be put at the foot of what has been undertaken by civilized nations. Even Italy, the weakest of all, is adding more to its navy than we are.

It may be set down as morally certain that in the not distant future no country will be more in need of a navy to keep for its industry and commerce their rightful places in the world than the United States. We need more ships.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. One pill a dose. Try them.

TARTE LECTURES FITZPATRICK.

Side Light on Reported Dissensions Among the Ministers at Ottawa.

It has always been whispered in Ottawa that the relations between the Hon. J. Israel Tarte and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick were not as cordial as they might be, but the strongest believers in this rumor never supposed that the Minister of Public Works would go so far as to read the Solicitor-General a lesson in public. The following correspondence from Ottawa appears in La Patrie of Saturday:

"I have just read," begins Mr. Tarte, a careful report of the speech delivered by Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick before one of your clubs. There is much in the speech of the eminent advocate to be approved of, but I regret to see that he treated with a lightness quite unexpected in a man of his weight, the role of a parliament in so grave a matter as the participation of this colony in the wars of the Empire. Of course those who accuse the government of a crime in not calling parliament together go too far, but I hope that public men worthy of the name, that English-Canadians and French-Canadians will never forget that parliament is the most precious safeguard of their liberty. Our friends, the Irish, have no parliament. They lost it long ago, and it will be a long time before they get it back. The French-Canadians, let us hope, will never consent to be deprived of their constitutional prerogatives, the most important of which is parliamentary consultation. Surely to consult parliament, that is to say, the representatives of the people, who have the right to govern themselves and who pay the taxes, is not an evidence of disloyalty. The minorities have the right, and we may add that it is their duty to adhere strictly and firmly to the constitution that protects them."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

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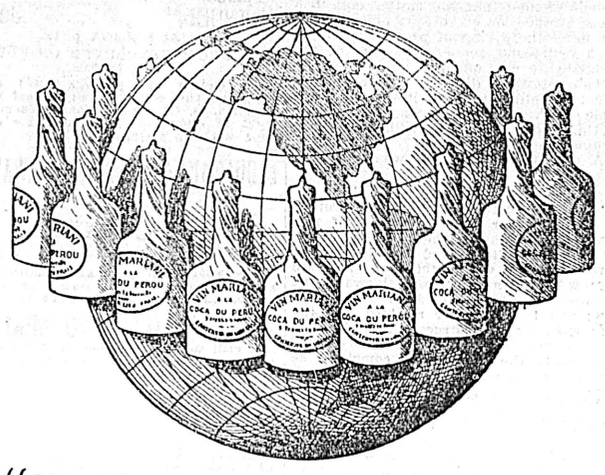

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TRY THIS TONIC OF WORLD FAME.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS. *REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.*

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The New Delicacy Store

76 B Douglas St.

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Boned Turkey, Head Cheese with Meat Jelly, Delmonico Sausage, Cervelas, French Bologna, Calf's Liver Paties, etc., etc.

HORTICULTURAL

TREE SPRAY

Manufactured by W. J. PENDRAY, under the directions of R. M. Palmer, Government Inspector.

No. 1 Spray

SHOULD BE USED WHILE THE TREES ARE DORMANT.

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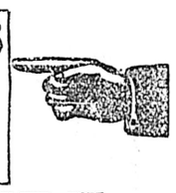
VICTORIA

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

STODDART'S JEWELLERY STORE.

20 Trading Stamps

For every dollar's worth purchased at our new store, 63 Yates street (south side), one door above Broad street.

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On ever dollar repairing department. Purchasers not requiring stamps can have 10 per cent. cash off every dollar.

USE USE

EDDY'S BRUSHES

The most durable on the market.

EDDY'S Telegraph and Telephone

Eagle Parlor,

" Victoria Parlor,

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For Sale Everywhere

WEILER BROS.

Carpet Department.

CROSSLEY'S BRUSSELS, VELVETS. ETC.,
TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTERS, BRUSSELS, ETC.
NAIRN'S LINOLEUMS, OILCLOTHS, ETC.

Also Templeton's Axminster Squares, Crossley's Velvet Squares, Saxony Axminster Squares and all kinds of Hearth Rugs

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Farms Chicken Ranches
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Orchards Milk Ranches
OR Suburban Homes.

The CLOVERDALE FARM ESTATE consists of some 400 acres, lying immediately north of Tolmie Avenue, between Saanich Road and Cook Street. Quadra street, a well-graded street, runs through the property, the city water main following the line of Cook street. Portion of it lying on the city boundary line has been divided into one and five acre blocks, suitable for SUBURBAN HOMES, and offers some splendid lots for building, and at the figures we can sell at it would PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE and buy an acre or two, instead of one lot in town. The balance has been divided into 8, 10, 12 and 20 acre pieces SUITABLE FOR FARMING, GARDENING, etc. There is a variety of soil to choose from, some of it being as GOOD LAND as you could possibly want. The bulk of the land is only TWO MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. This is a VERY GREAT ADVANTAGE, as you can dispose of your produce to the private consumer and get the highest market prices. THERE IS MONEY IN WORKING a piece of land so situated, as good prices can always be obtained off the consumer for milk, butter, eggs, etc. We are offering the land at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW FIGURES. After a certain proportion is disposed of the PRICES WILL BE RAISED, as the owners cannot afford to sell much at the present figures. The PRESENT PRICES make quite a consideration to purchasers, and if for nothing else you ought to buy it, as it would be a GOOD SAFE INVESTMENT. EASY TERMS will be given to those who wish it, deferred payments at 6 per cent. Further particulars will be willingly given.

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Swinerton & Oddy, 106 GOVERNMENT STREET

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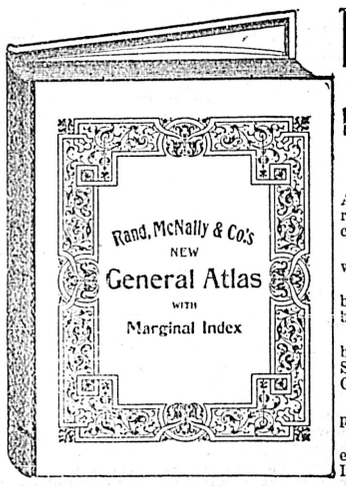

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Superbly Bound in Fine English Silk Cloth, With Colored Edges.

Address, COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,

Advertise in the Colonist

VICTORIA TIDES.

By Mr. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.		Wednesday, Jan. 24	
Time.	Height above zero	Time	Height above zero
1:00 a.m.	6.4 feet.	2:10 a.m.	7.0 feet.
7:30 a.m.	8.4 feet.	8 10 a.m.	8.1 feet.
3:00 p.m.	4 1 feet.	4:00 p m	3.4 feet.
10:00 pm.	7 2 feet.	11:00 p m	8.0 feet

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BENEFIT CONCERT

By the Arion Club and Choral Union

—ON—

WEDNESDAY EVG, JAN. 24th.

LOCAL NEWS.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. *

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Carpenters' tools at Cheapside. *

Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside. *

Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss & Co.*

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Mrs. Lombard will resume her music teaching January 4, at 56 Collinson street. *

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges. *

Brass kerbs for tile-hearths, brass coal-hods, fire-brasses, and fireside sets at Weiler Bros.' *

Committee Meeting.—A meeting of the committee of investigation of the Sorby Harbor scheme will be held at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

The most persistent advertisers the world over are those who believe in their goods. That is why you hear so much of "HONDI" Ceylon Tea. It is all that is claimed for it. *

A Short Delay.—The street railway service was stopped from 4:30 to 6 yesterday afternoon owing to a break in the line from Goldstream. The break was caused by a blast fired by men removing stumps.

Edward Hanlan.—A correspondent at Moodyville writes asking whether Edward Hanlan ever rowed a race on Shawnigan lake. He did, with an Australian whose name cannot be recalled at the moment, in the summer of 1890.

We are agents for the Office Specialty Co. of Toronto, and can supply their famous filing cabinets at factory prices. Call and see samples of their work. Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's). *

Death Came Early.—The death occurred yesterday at the family residence, King's Road, of W. J. Turpel, second son of William Turpel, the shipbuilder. The young man was but 23 years of age, and a native of Maitland, N. S. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2.

Those desiring a musical treat should not miss the Metropolitan church choir concert this evening at 8:15. A splendid programme, under Mr. Hicks' direction, composed of glees, part songs and solos, will be rendered; Miss Smith will also give several violin selections; this will be good. Admission, 25 cents. *

Knight of Wasa.—The King of Sweden and Norway, in recognition of the services of Mr. Robert Ward, as his consul in British Columbia since 1879, has conferred upon him the Cross of a Knight of the Royal Order of Wasa (First Class).—Pall Mall Gazette, 3rd Jan.

Drugs—We have them pure and fresh, also a full line of toilet articles. F. W. Fawcett & Co., dispensing chemists, 49 Government street. *

Quarantine Established.—On account of the outbreak of smallpox in Eastern Washington, near the British Columbia border, the provincial government has decided to strictly enforce the provincial health regulations. Officers will be posted along the border, whose duty it will be to see that every effort is made to prevent the introduction of the disease into this province. There are said to be hundreds of cases in Washington.

Superior Madras muslins, artistic designs and colorings, liberty cretonnes and sateens at Weiler Bros.' *

Clean, cold cash—a discount of 20 per cent. on all cash sales of over one dollar until January 31st in all lines of clothing, men's furnishings, hats, etc., at Reid's winter clearance sale, 122 Government street.

Electric Light Fittings.

Graceful,

Elegant,

Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

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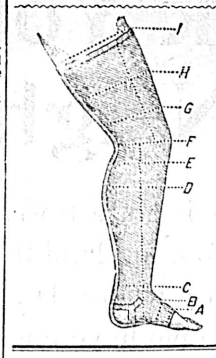

SILK ELASTIC HOSIERY

—AT—

Bowes' Drug Store

Govt. Street, Near Yates.

Epworth League.—A very interesting address was given at the missionary meeting of the Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora street, last night, by Miss Morgan with reference to her work in Victoria. A large number of young people were present, and all were delighted with the address. A business meeting was held subsequently.

Liberal Caucus.—Members of the local Liberal associations held a meeting on Saturday evening last, when matters affecting the interests of the party in the province were discussed. The need of better organization received attention and and it is likely as an outcome of the meeting that steps will be at once taken to endeavor to whip into line the many who have "jumped the fence" since the last general elections. No reference was made to provincial politics, it being considered inadvisable to bring that question up in view of the fact that a number of those present are bitterly opposed to the present administration.

Fatal Accident.—One Japanese woodcutter was killed and two injured, one probably fatally, at Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island, on Saturday. They were brought here for treatment yesterday, the one dying shortly after their arrival. The accident occurred in the most peculiar manner. The men were engaged in felling a tree and when it commenced to sway ran to a log and stood on it. The falling tree struck the other end of the log on which they were standing and the three men were thrown into the air, and fell amongst logs and sticks. The men were working for Captain Warren of this city and had not had previous experience in felling trees.

Soldiers' Photo.—In T. N. Hibben & Co.'s window there is a splendid photograph of James Stewart, a Victoria boy with A Company, Canadian contingent, now on service in South Africa. The photo was taken on arrival at Capetown and forwarded to his father, A. Stewart, a foreman at the Albion Iron Works. Mr. Stewart has received in all seven letters from his son since the latter left Victoria. In the last letter received the writer states that A Company was shortly to leave De Aar in company with the Black Watch and Seaforth Highlanders for Orange River. James Stewart is but 19 years of age, but was a member of the Fifth Regiment for three years.

Deserter's Experience—The Hampshire Telegraph gives the following account of the experiences of a deserter from H. M. S. Egeria: "At the Westminster police court on Saturday, William Henry Seaman, a strong looking young fellow, was brought before Mr. Sheil, charged on his own confession with being a deserter from the Royal Navy. The prisoner, an able seaman, deserted from H. M. S. Egeria at San Francisco last July. He had no difficulty in obtaining a berth aboard an American bark bound for Queenstown and England, via Cape Horn, and after a passage of nearly five months he was paid off at Hull. He had rather more than £20 in his possession on leaving the bark, but after a day or two in Hull he came to London, and speedily ran through his money. On Friday evening he picked up with what he described as a 'gang' of men and women, and on awakening that (Saturday) morning he found himself penniless. Being in the vicinity of Knightsbridge barracks about midday, he gave himself up to the authorities. Mr. Sheil committed him to the house of detention to await a naval escort."

End of Century Calendar.—The great progress of the printer's art in the nineteenth century is fittingly marked in this closing year by the artistic calendar just received from N. W. Ayer & Son, newspaper and magazine advertising agents, Philadelphia. True to their motto of "keeping everlastingly at it," Messrs. Ayer & Son have so made this calendar, year after year, that a demand has sprung up for it that always quickly absorbs the edition. This calendar's proportions are commensurate with its dignity as an art work, but its size is determined solely by utility. The figures are of the generous dimensions that quickly catch the eye and make it a favorite with business men. There are also helpful suggestions accompanying each month's figures, and there is a rich ensemble of color and design. This edition will not last long; while it does, those who send 25 cents to the publishers will receive a copy postpaid.

In the Police Court.—Besides the charges of assault and attempt to rob, preferred against John Fay and A. Beattie, there were a number of cases of minor importance before the police court yesterday. John Harding, charged with stealing a watch from Mrs. Marpole, Yates street, was remanded until this morning. Abe Droscowitz, J. Terril and George Carter, expressmen, were charged with cruelty to animals. The first-named pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended. The cases against Terril and Carter were laid over until this morning. Ah Jim, a Chinaman, on the charge of stealing two cans of coal oil from Turner, Beeton & Co., was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. Sam, a Cowichan Indian, for being drunk, was fined $6 or ten days' imprisonment. John Rowland was fined $2.50 for a similar offence. John Fay, on the charge of assault and attempted robbery, was committed for trial. Beattie, his alleged accomplice, was given a hearing at the afternoon session, but the case was not finished and stood over until this morning.

SECOND CONTINGENT FOR AFRICA.

Canada's second contingent for service in the Transvaal is a fine body of men, and will do honor to Canada. The "Family Herald and Weekly Star," of Montreal, with characteristic enterprise, have completed arrangements to have every movement of this second contingent reported in that great paper by special correspondents. The "Family Herald's" war news service is a credit to Canada, and is copied by many of the big American daily papers. "Family Herald and Weekly Star" subscribers this year are certainly to be congratulated.

Alien Exclusion From Atlin.

Result of Last Session's Law Made Subject of Want of Confidence.

Government's Promise of Concession Proves Sufficient for the Majority.

After full eight hours' consideration in the legislature yesterday afternoon and last evening, the resolution of condemnation upon the government proposed by Mr. Clifford, and based upon the government's course with regard to the alien exclusion law, was negatived by nineteeen to sixteen. Almost everyone contributed to the discussion of the issues involved, and the evening session was lightened with numerous anecdotes and laughter-provoking bon-mots from both sides of the house that served to reward the gallery throng for their attendance. Eight new government bills were brought before the house at the early part of the session, and it was indicated by the remarks and course of the Premier that the intention is to continue the night sessions from now on until the business on the orders is disposed of—with possibly a few special concessions in the form of evening respites.

The house having been opened with prayers by Rev. J. F. Vichert, petitions were presented by the following:

Mr. McBride—From the British Columbia Yukon Railway Company, protesting against leave being granted to M. King and others to present a petition for the incorporation of a railway company to build and operate a line in the northern portion of this province.

Mr. Eberts—From John G. Mackay and others of South Victoria district, petitioning against the building of a schoolhouse in that particular locality.

GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION.

The following bills, standing in the name of the Attorney-General, were introduced, received a first reading, and set for second reading at the next sitting of the house:

To amend the Evidence Act.
To amend the County Courts Act.
To amend the law respecting the liability of trustees.
To amend the Execution Act.
To amend the Supreme Court Act.
To amend the Companies' Act.
To amend the Game Protection Act.
To amend the Municipalities Incorporation Act.

A bill to amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act (Hon. Mr. Cotton) was also introduced, read a first time, and placed on the orders for second reading on Tuesday.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

The house was proceeding to other business on the orders of the day, when

Mr. Turner directed attention to the fact that on the paper there appeared notice of a want of confidence resolution standing in the name of the senior member for Cassiar, which in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Premier during the present session—should be given precedence over everything else. He asked if the government had changed their views in this connection.

Hon. Mr. Semlin gave a negative reply to this interrogation. The fact that there was a want of confidence resolution on the orders had escaped his notice, but as this appeared to be the case he quite coincided with the leader of the opposition that it should be proceeded with immediately.

Mr. Clifford accordingly moved, seconded by Captain Irving:

"That, in view of the hasty legislation by the government last session in amending the Placer Mining Act, by which aliens are deprived of the right to acquire placer mines in this province, having proved highly detrimental to the mining industry by obstructing the introduction of capital, creating a distrust in titles to mining claims, and by hampering the development of such industries, the government has forfeited the confidence of the people of this province."

In elaborating his reasons for the presentation of this resolution, the senior member for Cassiar said that he was quite cognizant of the fact that the government is now asking leave to introduce an amending bill by which it is contemplated to correct in part the evils arising out of the last session's legislation in question and he was glad this was the case, and he was quite well aware that the indicated action had been taken at the suggestion and by reason of the pressure brought to bear by the opposition. From the meagre outline of this corrective measure that had been given by the Finance Minister, it appeared that it would not go nearly far enough. It was not enough that the law should be so amended so as to permit aliens to hold and operate mining properties acquired by purchase from British, or, rather, Canadian, locators. He declined to support any half-hearted and incomplete measure of this character, or any measure that did not aim to sweep from the statute book the whole of this objectionable legislation—lock, stock and barrel. He had positively and unqualifiedly opposed this measure last session on the ground that it was iniquitous in principle, unwise and impolitic—and he continued to oppose it in part or in entirety.

Mr. Speaker here interjected a doubt as to whether the resolution could be admitted as strictly in order, in view of the very recent rejection by the house of another want of confidence motion. However, as no objection had been taken, he would not challenge the course that the member for Cassiar had seen fit to pursue.

Mr. Clifford continued to inform the house of his having spent the whole of last summer in the Atlin district—knowing every creek and all the conditions there—he could say that without exception the miners were opposed to this alien bill in both its principles and its effect. It had greatly retarded the development and prosperity of Atlin district, and had done incalculable injury to the province as a whole. Indeed this legislation had virtually ruined the Atlin country and incidentally had prevented the government from realizing an enormous revenue from the working of the northern gold fields. Its evil effects were general, but especially were they apparent in Cassiar. Instances were given of the exclusion of foreign capital that had sought investment in the Atlin country, and by the action of the British Columbia government had been driven to Alaska and the Klondike, where it would no doubt greatly assist in the development of those districts. This act had also brought ruin to many good Canadians, who being sufficiently fortunate as to secure claims, but not having the requisite capital to open up and operate them themselves, found their hands tied and their properties valuless to them, since they were by the law prohibited from selling to the Americans, who were practically the only capitalists in the country for the purpose of investing. The Alien Exclusion Act therefore had worked great hardship to the individual—a striking example at Willow creek had developed under his personal observation. Further hardship to the miners had been created by the gold commissioner recording and laying over so many claims, the sufferers being those miners who had taken up claims, fully believing that they had an unquestionable right so to do. The difficulties arising in this connection might very largely have been reduced had Hon. Justice Irving been invested with his powers as commissioner and despatched to the north six weeks earlier than was the case. In every way the alien law had proven itself antagonistic to the interests of British Columbia, and inasmuch as the government had shown no intention of sweeping it holus bolus from the laws of the province, he thought the government merited the condemnation of the house—expressing the well-understood condemnation of the country.

Mr. Helgesen briefly defended the policy of the administration, holding that as they now proposed to amend the obnoxious measure, they were not entitled to the condemnation of a want of confidence vote.

MR. McPHILLIPS pointed to the fact that he for one had not acquiesced in the passage of this act, being at the time before his constituents at a bye-election. On his resuming his seat in the house, he had expressed his disapproval of the measure—holding it to be pernicious in principle, unwise and unconstitutional—and had endeavored by the introduction of a bill in his own name to secure the repeal of at least the most salient and objectionable features of the just-passed measure. At that time one of the ministers had risen in his place and strongly objected to his bill being considered, claiming that it touched a matter of government policy, which was not to be interfered with. Such being the case, it was futile for the same government to now endeavor to repudiate authorship of or responsibility for the act. They were now saying it was not a party measure at all; that it had been passed by the voice of the assembly, and that, it being now admitted to have been ill-advised, the opposition were equally blameable with the government. The mere fact of the government denying his right to endeavor to repeal, declaring the act as a matter of government policy, was fatal to their present contention. Sentiment had alone supported this bill in its enactment; it had proven most baneful in its operation; and the entire country had cried out against it. It was but another illustration of the tendency of this government to pass drastic legislation that was unsought and undesired by the people. Very many of these statutes had been severely criticized at Ottawa as conflicting with both Dominion and Imperial policy; and that this particular act was trenching in that direction he had pointed out time and again last session—a statement which he proceeded to substantiate and emphasize by reference to the reports. Clauses had been found in many of the public bills—and private bills, too—that were ultra vires and nugatory; and the house had before it a report of the Minister of Justice himself (which he read), that went very far toward showing that it was against the best interests of the province to pass such laws as this and similar measures. It was wrong, too, that when a private member asked for an opinion of the house—as he had done last year on this identical measure—that the Premier should deny it. By the operation of this act, Eastern Canadian, British and foreign companies had been alike debarred from acquiring or purchasing mineral claims, although licensed to do business in British Columbia—the result being most disadvantageous when it was taken into account how small the mining investors class in Canada is in comparison with the same in other countries, and more particularly the United States. Skilled prospectors were needed in the new gold fields to bring them into desirable recognition—and the Americans were among the best prospectors in the world; our prospecting miners as a rule were men of limited means, and it was highly necessary and desirable that the law should permit them (as it formerly did) to sell their just claims, continue their useful work of exploratory character, and possibly work their subsequent discoveries—the American capitalists being as a rule the very best investors. As a result of the operation of this law there had been no advantage to our own people, but instead a direct and grievous loss. "Retaliation" was a poor argument; besides, in thirty of the states of the American union there was no restriction operating against Britishers in the ownership of either mines or lands. In Washington even it was merely necessary to file papers expressing an intention of becoming citizens. That the policy of the government had not changed with respect to the principle of this act was substantiated by the fact that there was no reference to it in the speech from the throne, which omission certainly justified the present motion. It was quite true that a reference to amending legislation had been made in the course of Hon. Mr. Cotton's speech, but that reference did not by any means indicate an abandonment of the main policy of the act, i. e., exclusion. It did not indicate that these various companies would henceforth be permitted to do business in the province, as contemplated by the measures under which they had been incorporated, and as would prove of great advantage to provincial development. The Alien Exclusion Act had been aimed against public interest; it had been proven bad throughout in both principle and practice; it was vicious in trenching upon matters of Federal and Imperial policy; it was a menace to the mining industry; had been ill-conceived; and had been proven injurious in every way. Mr. Tisdall's remarks in moving the reply to His Honor's speech showed that the government was still committed to the principle of this bill; public opinion was distinctly opposed to it—and the junior member for Victoria accordingly justified the adoption of the resolution before the house and the immediate and complete repeal of the act in question. (Applause.)

MR. ELLISON said that last year he had refrained from saying anything on this subject because he had not been able to study it. Now he had done so, and he had found that the act, having been tried, had been found wanting. It was not in the interests of this province, and it had prevented the introduction of needed capital for the working of the mines of British Columbia. The senior member for Cassiar could speak with authority on this subject, and the house could not but have been impressed with his opinion. The senior member for Cariboo, on the other hand, had said that everything was going on satisfactorily when he left the Atlin country. He (Mr. Ellison) desired to show that Mr. Helgesen had changed his mind since the time when he came down from Atlin and the time he had taken his seat in the house? Why? Perhaps it was because the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had visited his district. To illustrate Mr. Helgesen's former position, the member for Yale proceeded to quote the following interview appearing in the Ashcroft Journal:

"Mr. Helgesen authorized the Journal to say as his unalterable conclusions, first that the eight-hour law was unwise legislation and should not have been passed, at least at this time, and that various rulings by the commissioner of mines must be changed; second, that the anti-alien legislation was a mistake; third, that if the present government does not at the very earliest date repeal these obnoxious measures and make new regulations in the mining department, amending the License Act, etc., and give Cariboo the attention it should but has not received at its hands, he will withdraw his support, and will sit at the coming session in the opposition. That this statement was made after careful consideration and as an expression of the views entertained by him and to be given to his constituency. The conversation took place in the presence of several mining men, residents of Cariboo and constituents of Mr. Helgesen, who to a man assured him that his present views were those of at least the great majority, if not of all of his constituents."

Mr. Helgesen—I distinctly deny ever having made such a statement. (Government applause.)

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—He denied that long ago. (Renewed government applause.)

Mr. Ellison thought that the hon. member should have denied the interview in the upper country, and not have waited until he came to the house, six months after, before taking this course.

Mr. Helgesen—So I did.

Mr. Ellison said that he certainly would not have waited six months to deny such a statement if it were untrue. He could not understand how a man who had been in the Atlin country, and a man who was conversant with the mining laws and could speak so intelligently on mining matters generally as Mr. Helgesen could, could come forward and say that everything was right.

He (Mr. Ellison) was prepared to support the resolution.

Addressing himself to a question of privilege, Mr. Helgesen declared that the interview upon which this publication in the Ashcroft Journal was based, had been nothing more than "a barroom talk" that took place after 12 o'clock at night. His views had not been correctly reported.

(Continued on Page Six.)

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Alien Exclusion From Atlin.

(Continued from Page Five.)

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN prefaced his remarks upon the resolution by expressing surprise that no defence had been made by the government on so important a challenge—an experience that had been paralleled only a few days before, when they and their followers had sat dumb before the charges of the opposition—

Mr. Speaker held that no reference could be made to this past debate, and requested the member for Vancouver to adhere to the question before the house.

From this ruling Mr. Martin appealed, as he wished it to be on record for the benefit of others during the course of the debate; and the chair was sustained on a party division of 19 to 17.

Addressing himself to the resolution, Mr. Martin admitted that when the Alien Exclusion Act had been passed he had heartily endorsed its wisdom, believing the measure to be both justifiable and well timed. He had thought last year that such a measure was quite called for by the extremely arbitrary action of the American authorities in adopting irksome and vexatious customs regulations and in otherwise doing all they could to embarrass persons going into the Klondike through the American strip and who had bought their outfits in the Canadian towns. Time was then of value, and many had paid the American duties rather than submit to the delays, breakage of packages and excessive charges for convoy which the Americans adopted. By these means a large percentage of the Klondike trade properly belonging to Canadians had been diverted into American channels—and especially into the hands of citizens of Seattle. A bitter feeling had not unnaturally been engendered in Victoria, Vancouver and even the Eastern Canadian cities, so that the retaliatory legislation to prevent the American miners staking or purchasing placer claims in Atlin camp was generally approved and appreciated throughout all Canada at the time of its passage. But while he had endorsed it then, and had looked upon the measure as quite justified, he had sufficiently amended his opinion, in view of the effects developing in practice under the act, as to agree that it was perhaps in the interest of British Columbia to now amend or repeal the measure—while at the same time the Americans had no right to complain of the act as unfair, being estopped from complaint by their own legislation of similar tenor. Looking at the matter solely from the provincial standpoint, and seeking an explanation of the act not having worked as it had been expected to, for the advantage of the province, he found the situation thus: The Americans were pre-eminently a mining people, and included many mining speculators—a class that could not be produced at a moment's notice, Canada having no speculative mining class of its own. These people, so necessary for the prosperity of a new mining country, had been driven away by this act, American capital and enterprise which would otherwise have been expended in the building up of the northern part of this province being thereby kept away from those Canadians who had been fortunate enough to stake good claims but who had not money enough to work them for themselves—they had found their properties rendered practically valueless to them through their inability to deal in them with the only people who were in the field to purchase. The act was also alleged to have operated disadvantageously in connection with the hydraulic claims in Cariboo, by preventing American investors from taking up this class of mining propositions—capital looking with alarm at what might be interpreted as an adoption of the principal that aliens should not be allowed to get possession of mines in British Columbia. The same effect had also been noted, though to a less extent, in the Kootenay. These being the facts, he regretted that the government had not grasped the meaning of its duties and responsibility and—interpreting the wish of the people—taken the first opportunity to amend its policy in accordance with the change in public opinion based upon the practical test of the act. The government should have indicated in His Honor's speech an intention of going right at the root of the trouble, the true and only correct remedy for the evils to which he had referred being the repeal of the objectionable statute in its entirety. (Applause.)

MR. McBRIDE looked upon the government as on trial on this very ground, and regarded it as his duty to assist in forcing the issue if possible to the rejection of the government. He admitted that there might have seemed to be good reasons for the passage of this legislation last year, but having found the act a gross blunder it was the first duty of the government to have made an end of it. He noted that while excuses were made for the position of the government by private members on the other side, there was nothing being said in their own defence by members of the government. Having himself visited Atlin during last season, he could say from personal knowledge that the statute had worked great hardships—it was indeed impossible to estimate the total of the mischief and damage done. He cited several instances of desired capital being excluded from investment; and declared that when the government (who alone could by constitutional law be held responsible for the legislation of the country) put this measure in force there were thousands of American miners and investors ready to go into

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the Atlin country who had thereby been prevented from assisting in its development. He too felt justified in voting against the government in view of these facts.

MR. A. W. SMITH (West Lillooet) well remembered when this act was before the legislature last session that arguments had been brought forward by the government in its support which had appeared well founded. The exerience of last year had, however, disproved all these contentions, while he had at all times been opposed to such legislation as tended towards the exclusion of capital. He referred the house to the journals of '93 as bearing out his statements in this regard—that it was bad policy to antagonize foreign capital, British Columbia's small population making it impossible to bring the country into the position it should by its natural advantages occupy, without the assistance of foreign money. The alien bill having been proved to operate adversely to the mining interest all throughout the province, and the government not having indicated any change of its policy herein in the speech from the throne, he intended to support the resolution.

COL. BAKER also favored the resolution, expressing considerable surprise that no member of the government should have come forward to defend the course of the ministry. The act now in review was one of those pieces of hasty legislation which had marked the last session. At the time of its presentation arguments had been advanced which had at the time appeared to be not unreasonable but he had then asked the government that if such a measure were good in principle why it should not be made to apply to quartz mines as well as placer. The fact of the matter was that its operation had hampered the mining industry in all sections to an incalculable degree, being at the same time directly hostile to the well known British open-door policy, British Columbia being distinctly open to censure in closing her doors.

MR. HALL, after the remarks that had been heard from Mr. Clifford and Mr. McPhillips, was considerably surprised at the course taken by the senior member for Cariboo; he could come to no other conclusion than that that gentleman was politically hide-bound, and should lose no time in getting cured. He felt that any man who would say that the conditions in Atlin are all for the best interest of the country and quite satisfactory could not be credited with being conscientious. He did not blame the government, nor the house, for the passage of this act last year, as it appeared at that time to be a legitimate outcome of a very natural feeling of resentment of the hostility displayed by the Americans in connection with the Klondike trade—and calculated to conserve the best interests of British Columbia and British Columbians. But the government had failed in accomplishment of the results aimed at, and he blamed the government for—instead of recognizing the fact and taking the first opportunity to meet it—putting in fifteen ounces of politics to each one of common sense in their meeting of the difficulty. It was no disgrace to admit being in the wrong when one found it out, but it was a disgrace not to seek the first opportunity to end a wrong when one was known and proved to exist. It was therefore the duty of the government to have announced it as part of their policy to wipe out this legislation in its entirety as prejudicial to the welfare of the province—and as they had not taken this course he felt bound to support the resolution.

MR. NEILL dealt with the so-called inconsistencies of the opposition in having accepted the measure under consideration last year, yet seeking to condemn the government for it now. He held that in condemning the government as proposed in the resolution, the opposition would also be condemning themselves; and referring particularly to the members for Dewdney, Southeast Kootenay, and Victoria City (Mr. Turner), declared that each had been guilty of inconsistency. Mr. McBride he charged with having said only last Thursday that all he asked for was an amendment to permit of Americans acquiring claims by purchase; with respect to Col. Baker and Mr. Turner, he quoted portions of published remarks of theirs, in which he held they had admitted an endorsation of the very legislation which they now sought to censure.

MR. BOOTH held that there could be no doubt that it was the government and the government alone that could be held responsible for accomplished legislation. The members of the opposition were responsible to their own constituents for whatever stand they choose to take, but the government was responsible to the country as a whole. No one on the government side had shown or attempted to show why this obnoxious legislation should be continued, and admitting the principle to be a wrong one yet indicating no intention to reject it, he held to be a good reason to justify the house in assuming that the country had lost confidence in the government.

MR. KELLIE followed, prefacing his remarks on the resolution with an indefinite reference to the Deane-Prentice enabling bills of last year.

Mr. Joseph Martin, to a point of order, wanted to know what bearing these measures could have on the debate. He was also curious to know how it was that Mr. Speaker never called the attention of the members of the government side to the fact when they were obviously out of order.

"The third member for Vancouver will withdraw that remark at once," said Mr. Speaker.

"Of course I will," said Mr. Martin.

Mr. Keilie was not permitted to proceed with the matters he had indicated an intention of discussing, and continued to debate the resolution in much the same fashion as the member for Alberni, holding that to condemn the government the members of the opposition would condemn themselves—and also condemn the public who had approved the alien exclusion bill at its passage. He suggested that the resolution should be withdrawn, and the opposition wait for the corrective bill which the government would present later on. Atlin district had been found not to come up to expectations—

Mr. Clifford promptly disputed the correctness of this assertion. Atlin had not only come up to expectations, but much exceeded them.

Mr. Kellie disclaimed any intention of discrediting or misrepresenting Atlin, and said that what he had meant was that it was not (as at first thought) a poor man's country, to be worked with pick and shovel. He opposed the resolution as based on opposition inconsistency.

CAPTAIN IRVING had voted for the alien exclusion measure last session, at that time believing that it would be well for British Columbians to show the people of Washington that if they would not amend their laws to secure justice to Canadians, we on this side could make our to operate to the disadvantage of Americans. He therefore accepted his share of blame for the passage of the act; and made it clear that what he blamed the government for was not the passage of the act last session, but neglect and indifference to the effects it had produced in practice, which effects should have been intelligently studied and met by a repeal bill submitted as the very first legislation of the present session. He cited how in Atlin camp capital had been excluded, the Canadian miner had suffered from being unable to dispose of his claim, and in one month (last June) no fewer than 3,000 people had joined in the exodus from Atlin by canoes, scows and every other means of conveyance—finding no prospects for a season's work. Complaints had been frequent, and the senior member for Cariboo had been one of the "highest kickers" (laughter)—even going so far as to one of the delegates to condemn the government and seek an amelioration of the disadvantageous conditions. For these reasons he intended to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Eberts followed with a strong arraignment of the ministers for their cowardice in offering no word of explanation in defence of their policy.

Mr. Turner also contributed a telling address, having the floor at 6 o'clock, and continuing after recess. The debate continued until nearly midnight, when the motion being put was lost on party division, and the house adjourned.

An extended report of the concluding addresses is unavoidably omitted from this issue, but will appear to-morrow.

The End is Paralysis.

If the Wasted Nerves are not restored and revitalized by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"A living mind in a dead body" is the way paralysis is sometimes described. What can be more horrible than to lose all control of the body and feel death gradually claiming you for its own?

Sleeplessness, nervousness, headache, loss of energy and vitality, gloomy forebodings, easy fatigue and weakness of the body are symptoms of the nerve exhaustion which will finally end in paralysis, nervous prostration or insanity.

Whether overwork, worry or irregular habits were the cause, restoration can be most effectually brought about by a few months' treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great restorative in pill form.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food instils vital energy into the body, stops the wasting process and gradually but surely builds up the system, creates new nerve force and permanently cures all nervous disorders and weaknesses of men, women and children.

As a restorative its efficacy is unrivalled by any preparation known to science. It restores color to the checks, roundness to the form and elasticity to every movement of the body.

50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson Bates & Co., Toronto. Book free.

A LETTER FROM PRETORIA.

English Officer Sends Information and Advice From the Enemy's Capital.

A correspondent of the London Times gives the following interesting account of Pretoria in war times:

Pretoria, Nov. 18.—The arrival of so many British subjects as prisoners of war in the hands of the Boers, though troubling the minds of Her Majesty's loyal subjects who are graciously permitted to remain here on sufferance, is not without its compensations. We do learn something of what is going on outside, without being compelled to view it through Boer spectacles. The news has somehow leaked out that there is very little likelihood of Kimberley, Mafeking and Ladysmith being captured by the Republican forces. In fact, it is whispered that the two former are impregnable, despite the reiterated statements that they have just been captured. British prisoners express every confidence in the ability of Sir George White, Colonel Kekewich and Colonel Baden-Powell (with whom is Major Lord Edward Cecil, Lord Salisbury's soldier-son) to hold out until relieved by the troops now on the way to succor them. It is also whispered that the Boer authorities are fearful of the effect which a few British victories may have upon such a large number of prisoners, so the warriors interned are to be moved to a new camp, now being prepared, over a dozen miles away, where they will be completely in isolation, and can only hear the news which their captors think fitted for their consumption.

MUST COMBINE METHODS.

Until the Imperial military authorities have learned to combine European and African methods of warfare, British troops employed against Boers will always be exposed to too great a risk of disaster. We are not fighting Zulus now. We are not even fighting the Boers as they were in 1880 and 1881. It is not enough that the old system of fighting in close order has been abolished. The Boers of the present day are probably better armed than we are. To fight them successfully our troops must be in very open order, take every possible advantage of cover, and our brains must be used to outwit them. Their home-made commandants (whom we dignify with the title of "generals") are no match for British brains, so they are employing very clever men, accustomed to our style of warfare, to assist them. Our leaders ought consequently to take every precaution, neglecting nothing, not trusting to luck to pull them through. We are learning at an awful cost in men and money. The Boers are delighted to be able to shut up our troops in fortified places. They wish to keep them there, whilst they loot and annex the surrounding territory. In time the Imperial officers will fall in with the African idea of numerous small bodies of auxiliary scouts, continually on the alert, harassing the enemy and patrolling the surrounding country, as well as supporting and protecting the artillery. These scouting parties would in no sense supersede the ordinary regular forces. Sometimes they are termed "irregulars"; but that is a mistake, for they should be as specially trained and disciplined as the regulars themselves. For instance, in Natal, at the present moment, the Boers have a guerilla force of over a thousand sharpshooters specially selected to support their artillery. In time to come, perhaps, no battery of British artillery will be considered complete without its proper complement of "guerillery." It is certain that an ample force of this guerillery protecting the other regular troops, would have prevented nearly every one of these "disasters" which have handed so many British soldiers over to the Boers as prisoners in this South African struggle.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

Our English letters are awaiting us in Capetown or Pietermaritzburg, we are not sure which. So far from being annoyed, we are thankful to the British authorities for stopping them in transit. Every letter would be opened by the Boer officials, its contents being noted for use as required, many letters would be kept back entirely, and a chance remark quite innocently made by a writer, if it roused the ire of some Boer "jack-in-office," might easily be made an excuse for imprisonment or even place life in jeopardy.

The shops in Pretoria are still kept open by order of the powers that be, apparently principally for the purpose of permitting those authorities to commandeer whatever they think fit, whenever the government contractors (Messrs. T. W. Beckett Co., and Mr. Edward Johnstone) say they cannot supply in sufficient quantities. We are forcibly reminded that the South African Republic is really an international sovereign state. We have no British agent to appeal to when these exactions are made. In theory British subjects are exempt. In practice they must submit.

Even whilst the British agent was here the authorities claimed the right to commandeer from us to the value of £37 10s.; they only allowed the right to commandeer for service to be waived for a time, because the burghers objected to serve side by side with British subjects, not because the British government objected, and most decidedly not in consequence of any convention with Britain. It must be remembered that, though the authorities only profess to commandeer up to the value of £37 10s. at any time, they also claim the right to assess the value for themselves, and to repeat the process as often as they please. One Briton, when appealing against some outrageous piece of commandeering, was told by the presiding officer: "You have not given half enough yet. I have given two sons. You will have to give a lot more for the country." From that decision there was no appeal. Another Briton was more fortunate. It was near closing time, and the commandeering officer rushed in with his demands, ordering them to be immediately complied with. Whilst the storekeeper was getting the goods together it occurred to him to demand the official's authority. After a lot of bluster the official had to admit that he had somehow lost it. Before he could find it the shop was closed, and the storekeeper escaped that time, the goods being obtained from the government contractors.

The scaffolding still remains surrounding the pedestal on which the President's statue is to be placed. On October 10 (the President's birthday and a public holiday), according to previous arrangements, the statue was to be placed in position and uncovered, with due solemnity, in the presidential presence. On that day, however, the sands of time ("ultimatum" time) were running, and Mr. Samuel Marks, who professes to be willing to spend £100,000 on the statue and its appendages, was spoiled of his triumph. He is said to be more anxious now about saving "his little pile" from the British invaders, and is reported to contemplate a journey to Delagoa Bay in company with Chief Justice Gregorowski, Mr. Dieperink, Mr. Leo Winthal and Mr. Gillingham (of the Irish Brigade), to get much-needed foodstuffs through, and to arrange a new route for European correspondence. It is not improbable that Mr. Van Alphen, the postmaster-general, will form one of the party. Mr. Beckett will most likely be engaged there beforehand, buying supplies for the Boers and paving the way for these important visitors, who may even attempt a Boer purchase of Delagoa Bay.

DELAGOA THE WEAK SPOT.

It is a pity the British secret service does not interest itself more in the doings of such distinguished strangers. Nearly all of them could have been captured on British territory since the war began. So far as Pretorians can learn, we can communicate with Natal and Capeland both by wire and letter. The wire must be a cablegram at 6½d. per word. The letter must be marked "via Delagoa Bay," and stamped with "ocean postage," as it is called here—2½d. per half ounce. The wisdom of the British military authorities—all Natal and nearly all the rest of British territory is said to be under martial law—allows such letters to reach their destinations unopened, though they see that they have been opened and closed officially by the Boers. But the British stop all replies, apparently considering that they thereby prevent any important information from reaching the Transvaal. As a fact the British public is so hungry for news that important military information is at once cabled to England, and by arrangement is cabled back in such an effective manner that it reaches Pretoria for the Boer government's use without the British government having the slightest power to stop it. Delagoa is the weak spot. We wonder how much longer that will be permitted to continue.

The Boers do not fight with kid gloves on. They intend to do the British all the damage they can, by fair means or foul means, but will keep up the appearance of doing everything according to the most approved principles of warfare. The appeal of Commandant Schiel about his parole and the exceedingly polite reply of Col. Stopford tend to make Britons smile who have heard Schiel cursing and reviling everything English up to his capture at Elandslaagte. Whilst it suited his purpose, was he not inciting the Kaffirs to revolt against Britain not many years ago? He is one of those who have of set purpose, for years past, fanned the flame of racial hatred in the Transvaal, quite recently even going so far as to telegraph to the German Emperor for his august blessing on the Boer-German brigade! Col. Ferreira, C. M. G., has been and is notoriously assisting the Boers. Surely the British government is aware of all this?

AMERICANS SUBSCRIBE.

Grand Concert Held in Los Angeles in Aid of Mansion House Fund.

At Los Angeles, California, last week a grand concert was held in aid of the Mansion House fund, the morning papers of city giving over a column to a description of it. Mrs. Tomkinson recited as she did here, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," and there was a most liberal response to the appeal "Pay! Pay! Pay" Refering to the concert the Los Angeles Times said:

"The benefit programme rendered at Simpson Auditorium last evening under the auspices of the British and Canadian societies for the benefit of the 'Mansion House Fund' was attended by an audience that completely filled the great building. And it was an audience not only in sympathy with the generous cause which prompted the entertainment, but competent to fully appreciae the excellent programme rendered.

"The Right Rev. J. H. Johnson, D.D., bishop of Los Angeles, was chairman of the evening, and the vice-chairmen were British Vice-Consul C. White Mortimer and thirty-four of the leading ministers, business and professional men of the city. The platform was liberally, but tastefully decorated with the flags of England and the United States in equal proportions. The applause of the evening was most generously bestowed, and from the entrance of the Scottish Highlanders in costume to the last bar of "God Save the Queen," the applause which followed each number was hearty and at times enthusiastic."

A long report is given of speeches eulogistic of Great Britain, and the Times continues:

"And then came the striking event of the evening. Mrs. (Captain) Tomkinson recited with great dramatic force and pathetic power "The Absent-Minded Beggar." It is an appeal for help for the ones Tommy Atkins has left behind. So great was the influence of the gifted reciter and so fully in sympthy was the audience that a shower of coin rained at the feet of the lady at the conclusion of each stanza. In all $235 was thrown to swell the fund for Tommy Atkins' wife and child. It was a stirring scene, and when the bagpipe struck up the tune, 'The Cock of the North,' the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. Men and women stood on their chairs to applaud the rain of coin. It was announced that two cheques of $100 each had been received, making $435, besides the receipts at the door."

The Captured Guns at Colenso.—Wounded Boers state that the Boers laid barbed wire at the bottom of the Tugela and that several of our men becoming entangled in it were drowned.

In the engagement the battle was practically over by noon, the only British troops then remaining in the front line being those of the Devons and officers and men of the artillery, who were lying in the donga.

It was hopeless for this isolated detachment to look for succor unless the whole division came to their relief, as immediately in front of them were all the enemy's

At the battle of Modder River the Naval Brigade was ordered to look on at a distance of 4,000 yards. This they were apparently reluctant to do, or else they made a miscalculation, for the 4,000 yards of the order soon became 2,000 yards in reality.

MOVING PICTURES OF WAR.

Latter Day Science to Provide a Unique Record of the Conflict in Africa.

From London Today.

There sailed in the same Castle liner with Sir Redvers Buller a correspondent who, although unattached to any newspaper, is likely to secure a wider publicity for his chronicles of the war than any of the trained journalists accompanying the forces. This is Mr. W. K. L. Dickson, who is taking out a Biograph machine and proposes to make moving pictures of all the great scenes of battle. If Mr. Dickson and his apparatus escapes the Boer bullets every music hall in the world will become, for a portion of its entertainment, a miniature South Africa, reproducing with unerring accuracy the events of the war.

In both the Graeco-Turkish and the recent Soudan wars the camera played an important part in recording the episodes of battle. But no photograph can boast the realism of the biograph. It reproduces, in unbroken series, at the rate at which the events take place, everything occurring within its lens' ken. The present under-secretary of state for war once complaine dof the unreliability of battle pictures and the insufficiency of eye-witnesses' accounts. The biograph will reveal bravery as no despatch may do, and will tell the truth in all things, owning neither loyalty to chief nor submission to esprit de corps. How far its truthfulness will please the authorities remains to be seen. War correspondents have already brought about a strange change in the attitude of commanders. It is no longer easy for a jealous leader to withhold a name from a despatch or to gloss over the circumstances attending a strategical movement to the rear.

The men of the newspapers are now as much about the battleneld as is the general's aide-de-camp, and are the harder worked and less surely fed. Before their eyes pass the brave deeds of the fight and the mean ones—if any such be ever enacted by the British soldier. With the biograph as war correspondent these acts will be made as evident to us as though we had stood upon the field of battle.

These and many other reflections drove me out into the world to learn more of this truest and most sensational of war correspondents. I was fortunate in running to earth the chairman of the British biograph company in the company's offices at Great Windmill street. First, I inquired about Dickson, the man who goes to work the machines.

"Mr. Dickson is one of the pioneers of moving photography—I might say one of the inventors. For seventeen years he worked with Edison in his laboratory, and in especial turned his attention to the possibilities of photography. In conjunction with his sister he wrote the well-known 'Life' of Edison, and altogether knows as much of Edison and his methods of investigation as any man."

"Is he a practical man as well as a theorist?"

"Thoroughly. He has photographed—pardon the old word in its new sense, the language has not yet been brought level with the developments of the biograph—the Queen of Italy, Admiral Dewey, the Prince of Wales, and practically the whole of our Royal Family. He recently secured over 2,000 negatives of His Holiness the Pope in the course of nine 'sittings'—it should really be 'moving.'"

"Does he go alone?"

"He takes one assistant with him as operator. The great difficulty is the weight and bulk of the necessary apparatus. Mr. Dickson's baggage weighs over a ton and a half. His films—and we intend to send him more—measure ten miles in length. We would never have attempted so heavy a task had we not been greatly encouraged by the enterprise and generosity of the Castle company, who are doing everything in their power to assist us in the matter. Thanks to them, it will be possible to show here in England pictures of Gen. Buller's life on board the Dunottar Castle before he set foot upon African soil. That is to say, the pictures taken on board during the first four days out will be sent home by steamer from Madeira and exhibited here immediately on arrival."

"How will the military authorities take to the innovation?"

"They are deeply interested. Of course, we do not know how far their interest will support us in the actual field, but so far no complaints have been made by the authorities. Dickson will endeavor to secure all the ordinary privileges of a war correspondent. Anyhow, we know our man, and he'll not return without something interesting."

"Will he take actual fighting?"

"We hope so, but if the Boers continue potting away at 2,000 yards distance from behind stones, there won't be anything very inspiring for the biograph machine. As you know, Sir Redvers is taking out with him the standard he took with him to Natal 18 years ago. He intends to hoist that flag at Pretoria before many weeks are over. We intend to photograph the great scene."

"What are your means of publication?"

"Well, we've 8,000 mutoscopes at present at work in Great Britain, and five biographs. Besides, we have machines in practically every capital on the globe."

"Do you ever encounter serious difficulties?"

"Rather! We sent a man to Rennes to photograph Dreyfus, and erected a scaffolding to command the prison yard. The authorities resented this and put up a huge canvas screen. Our man sat and waited for days, as patiently as that chap Guerin in Paris. At last the chance came—and you can see the result at the Palace."

Curiously enough, I myself had occasion on Friday to note the difficulties that attend the "taking" of a celebrity. It was at Southampton. Lord Wolseley was to inspect the five transports sailing with troops, and the biograph was duly erected to command the gangway to the Roslin Castle. Hours afterwards the commander-in-chief was seen approaching, attended by a brilliant staff; the biograph was set a-working, and we waited. It had been arranged that Lord Wolseley should stop on the gangway when entering the ship, and so give the operator his chance. Unfortunately the commander-in-chief is not alive to the artistic claims of the biograph, and trotted briskly up the planking. It was a disappointment, but there was still the return journey to secure. He threatened to leave by the cargo gangway. A wily staff officer preceded Lord Wolseley down the gangway, deliberately stopped half way, and held him in conversation. It was a bold piece of strategy, but the commander-in-chief was equal to the occasion—he turned his back on the machine. Hours afterwards I learned that the machine was not working the second time at all, and that all the wits of the staff college had been exercised in vain!

Fenian Talk of Invading Canada.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians recently held a large meeting at Warcester, Mass., when the president stated, "Canada can be invaded. The money and recruits are all ready. A secure time to strike will be when the troops have withdrawn and the forts are manned by half-hearted Canadians." On a canvass being taken every man present voted for a volunteer invasion of Canada.

Ask Your Neighbor.

There is not a town, not a village, scarcely a settled foot of land from one end of Canada to the other where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have not been used with beneficial results. Thousands of persons absolutely unknown to us have written letters in praise of this medicine, but there are thousands and tens of thousands of others who have been cured from whom we have never heard. If you are sick or ailing ask your neighbor, and we are confident you will hear of some hopeless sufferer, some bed-ridden paralytic, some one in decline, some rheumatic sufferer, some weak and wretched woman or pale and nerveless girl who has been made well and strong by

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE.

A HACKING COUGH.

Mr. James Weir, a well known blacksmith of Boissevain Man., says, "When I came to Manitoba some years ago, I entered into partnership with a friend in a threshing outfit. Aside from the work being hard, it was attended with constant exposure, and many a night we were compelled to take the warm side of a straw stack for our night's lodging. The result was I contracted a very heavy cold, and was obliged to quit work, and coughed all through the winter. In the spring I attempted to work again, but could not stand it, so I sold out my share of the outfit and settled down at my trade as a blacksmith. I did not improve, however, although I was steadily taking medicine. I thought I was in consumption. I fell off in flesh from 158 to 123 pounds, and looked like a walking skeleton, and suffered from nervousness and a constant hacking cough. My wife made a trip to Winnipeg, and while in a drug store there told the druggist of my condition, and he adsived her to take home some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She brought back a half dozen boxes and I began taking them. After I had taken four boxes there was a considerable improvement in my condition, and I continued taking them until I had used ten boxes, when my health was fully restored. My case is one of those which substantiates the claim that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicine stall."

HAD TO USE CRUTCHES.

Mr. E. J. Dall, Hecla, Man., writes: "I take pleasure in making known the good results that have followed the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my case. Three years ago while working in the bush I was so severely attacked with rheumatism that I was hardly able to reach my home. I suffered terribly, and for three months was unable to walk about without crutches. I consulted several doctors, used an electric belt, and tried a number of remedies, but found no benefit. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and had not used them long before I was fully convinced they were the remedy I needed. My health steadily improved, and my recovery is complete. I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who suffer from rheumatism, and would urge that such sufferers should not waste time with other remedies, when they have a sure cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

A WEAK HEART.

Mrs. Narcissa J. Robinson, Salt Spring Island, B. C., writes: "I can speak a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have been sick for the past two years and the doctor pronounced my trouble heart weakness. This complaint would come on me every few days and would leave me very weak. Sometimes I would lose the use of my hands and arms for ten or fifteen minutes at a time. I have used four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they have strengthened me wonderfully. In fact I have only had one spell of the trouble since I began their use. I recommend these pills to all who suffer similarly."

PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

The Sisters of L'Assomption, Onion Lake, N. W. T., who are doing a noble work among the Indians of that section, write: "It affords us great pleasure to bear public testimony to the beneficial effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Several of the Indian children in our care being menaced with consumption, we gave them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in each case a cure resulted. We distribute a great many boxes to cure scrofula, consumption and anaemia, and always with the happiest results. We recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as the best preventive of consumption we know."

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. William Hopkins, Ninga, Man., says: "Twelve years I was almost constantly afflicted with rheumatism of the muscles, at times the pains being so severe that I was unable to work. I tried electric belts and numerous medicines but got no relief. While in Boissevain during the winter of 1894, the druggist there advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as he knew of a number of cases in which they had cured rheumatism. I got half a dozen boxes and took them back home with me and began their use. I was on the fourth box when I began to get relief, and I continued taking Pink Pills until I had used ten boxes, by which time no trace of the rheumatism remained, and I have not since suffered from rheumatic pains. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for rheumatism, as I have proved they will cure it."

HEART TROUBLE.

Mrs. S. Johanesdotter, Arnes, Man., says: "It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the ever increasing popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered for ten years with rheumatism and palpitation of the heart, including other weakness, as dizziness and swelling of the limbs. As time passed, notwithstanding all I did to secure relief, I was growing worse, and endured great pains in every joint in my body. I had read much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and finally decided to try them. After I had used three boxes of the pills I found some relief, and I continued taking them until I had taken twelve boxes, by which time all my trouble had absolutely disappeared, and I was as healthy as ever I had been in my life. I strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who may be ailing."

ST. VITIS' DANCE.

Mr. D. Simmons, Fort Saskatchewan, N. W. T., says: "I think it my duty to let you know of the wonderful cure by your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case of one of my boys, 12 years of age. In the fall of 1898 he was attacked with St. Vitis' dance, in a very severe form. His limbs trembled and twiched to such an extent that he could scarcely walk and could hardly hold anything in his hands. We decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as a result seven boxes have completely restored his health, and he is now as bright and active as ever he was. I gladly make this statement in the hope that it may benefit some other sufferer."

NERVOUS TROUBLES.

Mrs. Jas. Pryce, Glen Adelaide, N. W. T., writes: "I suffered very much from nervous troubles, being at times so bad that I could not sit still in a chair. I took doctor's medicine for months, but it did not do me any good. My husband then urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they have done me a world of good, and I can heartily recommend them to all nervous sufferers."

A PERMANENT CURE.

Mr. M. Carroll, of Roland, Man., writes: "While living at Sydney, Man., I wrote you informing you that your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured me of rheumatism of twenty-five years' standing, after many other medicines had failed. I am pleased to again write you and say that the cure has been permanent, as after a lapse of severl years, there has been no return of the trouble. I sincerely hope my experience will be the means of helping some other poor sufferer."

Samuel Miller, Alexander, Man., says: "Three years ago I was attacked with rheumatism, and suffered untold agony. I spent a hundred dollars trying to get cured, but with no avail. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and soon found relief, and after using them a couple of months they entirely cured me."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'.

Other so-called tonic pills are merely imitations of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Imitations never cured anyone. Insist, therefore, upon your dealer supplying you wi h the genuine. It in doubt send to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the Pills will be sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Everyone wants the best value for his money. Buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea and you will certainly get it.

PROVINCIAL

COWICHAN.

Mrs. T. A. Wood died on the 17th inst. An attack of la grippe developed into pneumonia, and this dread foe defied the skill and care of doctors and nurses, aided by youth and a fine constitution. She possessed in fullest measure the warm regard and esteem of all who knew her, and the heartfelt sympathy of the whole district goes out to the husband and family in their bereavement. Five young children are left. On Friday afternoon a large number of surrowing friends gathered round in St. Peter's churchyard; the council and officials of the corporation gave fitting expression to their sympathy with the exreeve by attending in a body.

On Monday, January 15, the council-elect for 1900 held its first meeting. It can hardly be called a new council, as the old familiar forms filled the chairs, excepting the one at the head of the board, occupied for last three years by Mr. T. A. Wood, who declined renomination, and in which Mr. J. N. Evans now reigns in his stead. The only contest, that in Somenos ward, resulted in the re-election of Mr. A. A. B. Herd, by the substantial majority of nineteen. There was a heavy day's work to be got through—chiefly routine—and no time was lost in getting down to business. The minutes of the last meeting in the old year were read and confirmed, also the report of a public meeting of the ratepayers held January 6, at which several resolutions were passed for the guidance of the incoming council. Three petitions were presented, one from Chemainus urging the immediate construction of new streets; one praying that Bells road be continued to Duncan townsite; and the third asking for sidewalks on the principal streets of Duncan. In presenting the last two, Mr. H. Smith took the opportunity to congratulate the members of the council on their election, and trusted that the harmony which had marked the past would continue to prevail in the council and in its relation with the public. The following appointments were made: Finance committee, Councillors H. Bonsall and A. A. B. Herd; treasurer Councillor F. S. Leather; chairman local board of health, Councillor W. C. Duncan; fire wardens for Duncan, Councillor W. C. Duncan and Messrs. C. Dobson, R. Grassie, H. Smith and J. Lamont; for Chemainus, Messrs. L. G. Hill, J. Crozier and J. Menzies; licensing commissioners, Councillors W. C. Duncan, J.P., H. Bonsall, A. A. B. Herd and Mr. J. Fleet, J.P.; fence viewers, Major Mutter and Messrs. N. W. Campbell, J. Watson and A. McKinnon. The clerk, collector, assessor, road surveyor and secretary of the board of health were reappointed at the old salaries. Messrs. J. C. Eaton and J. Crozier were appointed sanitary inspectors for Duncan and Chemainus respectively. The finance committee passed a number of bills, which were handed to the treasurer for payment. The road inspector was instructed to draw up specifications for streets in Chemainus and to report upon condition of Chadwick Road, which has been badly cut up by hauling heavy loads of ore from Mount Sicker. Councillors W. C. Duncan and A. A. B. Herd were appointed a committee to examine with the inspector the line of the desired road to Duncan, and report on its feasibility and probably cost. The petitioners for sidewalks were informed that at least half the property owners affected must sign before the council could act. The clerk was instructed to strictly inforce the dox tax by-law, summoning those who refused to pay. The council adjourned until February 3.

The farmers of the district were fortunate in having to address them in the agricultural hall, Duncan, on the 17th inst., Prof. Shutts and Mr. Marker and Mr. Sharpe, of the experimental farm, Agassiz. President W. O. Duncan took the chair, and after a few introductory remarks, called on Mr. Marker, the dairy expert, who began his eminently practical speech by giving us a few statistics from our own creamery, which he had gathered during the day; for Mr. Marker can give long odds to that bugbear of our childhood and princess of prigs, the "busy bee"; he works winter and summer, wet days as well as fine—also by lamplight. He said he was glad to find that our creamery was making steady if not startling progress, the output having increased 30 per cent. since 1896. Last year 52,000 pounds of butter were sold for over $10,000. Twenty-five thousand pounds were sold at 22 cents and only 16,000 plunds at the highest figure, 30 cents per pound. He urged the farmers to go in for more winter dairying, and testing the value of each cow's milk by the scales and test-tube. He gave an interesting account of what had been done in Denmark on this line, where—as an example—one cow produced butter at a cost of 16 cents per pound, and another in the same herd stood her own in 80 cents for every pound she turned out.

Prof. Shutts then addressed the meeting for an hour and a half. He talked of the various kinds of soil, and their properties; of the plant foods they contain, and the conditions under which they become available; warned us to return these elements to the land, or it would be exhausted, as was now the case over vast areas in Eastern Canada and the States. On Mr. Sharp being called upon, he said that as it was so late he would soon have another opportunity of addressing them; he would simply assure them of his desire to aid them in any way within his power, and hoped they would put him to the test whenever his advice or knowledge might be of service.

ROSSLAND.

The first dividend has been declared by the new management of the Centre Star Mining Company and it is probable they will hereafter be a monthly occurrence. The rate is 1 per cent. on the capital stock of $3,000,000, or a total of $30,000. It is for the month of January and is payable on February 15. The mine is now shipping at the rate of 900 to 1,000 tons a week and will probably keep up this rate indefinitely.

An addition has been made to the clerical force in the customs house, William Brown having been appointed with the rank of acting preventive officer. Collector Macdonald has hitherto worked with only C. G. Ross in the office and William Wood as landing waiter.

COPPER OF SIMILKAMEEN.

Experts Still Hold to Prediction of Greatest Camp in America.

From the Kamloops Sentinel.

Hugh Kennedy arrived in Grand Forks on Thursday week last, from Kennedy Mountain, opposite Copper Mountain, in the Similkameen country. He has several mining properties on Kennedy Mountain, which was named in his honor, and is on his way to Rossland. He visited the famous Sunset mine the day he left for Grand Forks, which was January 6. Speaking of his impressions of the property he said to a representative of the Grand Forks Miner: "When I was at the Sunset, four days ago, they had got down 100 feet with the shaft and were taking out the finest copper ore I ever saw. It was bornite and chalco-pyrite. The showing in the shaft has grown better from the start, and I should say 40 per cent. of all they are taking out is pure copper. This is about all I can say. It is as fine as it could be. We have no doubt now that Copper Mountain will be the biggest copper camp on the American continent. As soon as it was proved the ore would go down the future of the camp was settled. I saw Robt. Stevenson, who was just leaving to meet a man from the coast. He told me the shaft on his Lost Horse, near Sunset, was making good progress, and that he was taking out fine ore."

The Sunset was located several years ago by R. A. Brown, of Grand Forks. Last summer ex-Governor Chas. H. MacIntosh, of Rossland, had an option on it at $40,000 cash, and after putting the money in the bank to close the deal, suddenly changed his mind, and published a statement in which he intimated that the property had been condemned by his experts. His course was extraordinary and called down on him a great deal of adverse criticism among mining men. The property is now being developed by a company, Mr. Brown, the locator and original owner, having the principal interest. The developments up to date are astonishing. The shaft now down 100 feet has been in high-grade ore from the beginning, much of the copper being in the form of bornite, or copper glance. To all appearances the ore body is several hundred feet wide. Mining men who have seen it recently have no hesitation in saying it is the biggest copper prospect seen in British Columbia or the Northwest.

BOYS' BRIGADE FOR AFRICA.

An Appeal for Offers to Render Service of Mercy to the Combatants.

The past and present members of the Boys' Brigade probably number over a quarter of a million. They have been well drilled and many of them hald a proficiency certificate for ambulance work. There are about five thousand active members and thousands are growing up every year and passing from its ranks out into the world.

There are already companies being successfully conducted at Capetown and neighborhood. In Natal, the Durban companies have been formed into a battalion. The movement has reached Maritzburg. There was a company in Johannesburg and other parts. There is also a Zulu company and no fewer than a thousand boys are enrolled in the brigade in this part of the world.

The object of the Boys' Brigade is "the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys," and although it has always been asserted that the objects of the drill were not to make boys soldiers, still it must be in the minds of every thoughtful person that it is better that every young man should be able to take his place if necessarylnt henational ldefen ce,insted Hthatn sary in the national defence, instead of being an atom in an untrained and undisciplined mob. It seems to me that there is an opportunity for past and present members of the Boys' Brigade over eighteen years of age to take a very active part in the present campaign. They may do so, without in any contravening the principles under which they were enrolled, and while there is considerable difference of opinion as to the righteousness of the present struggle, there cannot be two opinions as to what our present duty is, i.e., to conclude it as speedily as possible.

Many competent military men think the best way to do this is to put into the field such an overwhelming force of trained soldiers that the enemy may see that it is useless to continue the struggle. A swift defeat may be the most merciful mode of dealing with an enemy whom we must respect, and who have reason to think themselves as good as we are. Unfortunately there does not appear to be any way of bringing the enemy to understand that we are fighting now for the existence of our Empire. Even if we aggravate a man when he is at home, if he enters into our house and attempts to slaughter us, then it is clearly our duty to defend ourselves and prevent him from making another such an attempt. To do this we need many more men than we have. There are many trained soldiers occupied in protecting our communications adjacent to the base of operations, others are engaged in ambulance, hospital and transport duty. It may be desirable to send them out to the front. If a few thousands of the past and present members of the Boys' Brigade were formed into a special corps they could be used for these purposes. Trained youths are always useful, and in what better way can "our boys" be serving their "Captain," their Queen and country than in bringing succor to the wounded, either to friend or foe? To assist in bringing about a lasting peace by the liberation of trained forces which are needed in the front to secure it.

The only anxiety I have is that I should not injure the cause of the Boys' Brigade, and I must take the sole responsibility for the suggestion. I am no longer a member of the executive committee, but seeing that this struggle is likely to become one of immense importance and reach dimensions of which we cannot at present form an accurate opinion; then surely it is better that young men should go out at once in peaceful service as soldiers of mercy than that they should be forced later on to go and fight in the support of our Empire. Even among the deeds of our bravest soldiers, do not the deeds of mercy stir us more than the wonderful feats of daring? When we read of one of our soldiers in the heat of battle giving to a wounded enemy the last drop of water, which he needs to wet his own parched lips, does not that deed flash out far more than the wonderful feat of arms of our bravest regiment? When we read of an officer being shot as he is giving succor to the foe, does it not make us think a man cannot die a better death than doing a deed of mercy to his enemy?

Now, the youths of England have a chance of being real soldiers for the period of the war, or one year certain. I shall be glad to receive the names of any who would be willing to join a special corps. Applicants must state their full Christian name, surname and address, together with age and the number and name of the company in which they now serve, or have served, and their present occupation. Before any youth under the age of 21 can be accepted, it will be necessary for him to obtain his parents' consent signed upon a special form which will be sent for signature, upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Arrangements have not yet been made with the authorities. In the first instance, we must be assured that the boys will be ready, and the numbers available; then there will be no difficulty in getting money for their equipment. The lord mayors will be asked to open funds for subscription.

The services of members will not be available for active operations unless attacked contrary to international regulations. They will all wear a distinguished badge, the conditions of which the enemy will be informed. The services of those who hold ambulance certificates will be offered to the Red Cross Society.

Under no circumstances can I undertake to receive any moneys, but persons wishing to assist may contribute towards the Boys' Brigade South African Corps—Preliminary Expenses fund; and may send a cheque to any of the branches of Parr's Bank Ltd. The account will be at their office, 14 Cook street, Liverpool. This fund will be disposed of by a committee over which the Lord Mayor will be asked to preside.

FRANK RICHARDS,
1st Captain and Organizer of the Boys' Brigade, Liverpool.

MOTHER'S FAVORITE.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is mother's favorite remedy for croup, bronchitis, asthma, coughs, colds and sore throat. It has by far the largest sale of any remedy for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to the taste, prompt in action and is an absolute safeguard against consumption and pneumonia. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Its Stage of Construction Cannot Be Overlooked.

From New York Journal of Commerce.

The Panama route has never received much attention in this country. No general interest was taken in isthmian canals until De Lesseps had located his canal. When American interests and ambitions were aroused they attached themselves to the Nicaraguan route, mainly because it was the other route; its advocacy has been inspired in a great part by the determination to have a canal made by American capital. The nationality of the money put into the work, or of the promoters, is less important than is generally supposed in this country. The Suez canal was a French enterprise, obstructed by the British, who did not care to have any Mediterranean power enjoy a short route to India. The canal was made, and it has become mainly English in the use made of it; it is dominated by the British occupation of Egypt and the British government has acquired the khedive's stock interest, and its neutralization denies even to England any exclusive rights in it in the event of war. There is little doubt that a canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific, whether made by Americans or Europeans, would be open to the ships of all nations upon equal terms in war as well as in peace.

But the adoption of the Nicaragua route as the American in distinction from the French route has diverted attention from the Panama route, and there has been little candid effort to weigh the relative advantages of the two. For the first time since an American isthmian canal was agitated this is being done by the present canal commission. The new Panama Canal Company and all the commercial interests in Panama and Colon and their vicinity have observed the increasing probability that the United States would construct a canal, and have recognized that if it constructed the Nicaragua canal the Panama canal would never be finished and all the commercial value of the Isthmus of Panama would be destroyed. They have American connections, and they succeeded in inducing congress to provide, in creating the present commission, for the investigation of all isthmian routes.

There has now been incorporated in New Jersey a company to complete the Panama canal, of whose personnel little has been revealed to the public and whose financial resources are not disclosed. Its representatives avow the determination of completing the canal with private capital, and this is vastly to be preferred to the appropriation of money from the treasury. Of course, private capital will not be available for the purpose unless the Nicaragua project is abandoned by the government. If private capital will complete the Panama canal, while the Nicaragua canal can only be constructed by public funds, the right of way should be granted to private capital.

The Nicaragua route may be the better route of the two, but there are eminent engineers, American as well as foreign, who controvert this. But even if the natural advantages were on the side of Nicaragua they are to an indeterminate, but certainly a very large, extent offset by the present state of construction at Panama. The latter has two natural harbors, while Nicaragua will require two artificial harbors; much of the excavation has been done at Panama, which not only reduces the amount to be done, but it affords a definite basis for the computation and expense of what remains to be done. The engineering problems are serious on both routes; some eminent engineers believe they are less at Panama than at Nicaragua. The rainfall on the Nicaragua route appears to be heavier at the coast than on the Panama route and unknown in the interior.

It is evident that the Panama route deserves much more attention than it has received in this country. Much valuable information regarding it ought to be obtained from the commission's forthcoming report. In the meanwhile, it may be safely said that if private capital is willing to complete the Panama canal no obstacles should be thrown in its way.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than bp any other means.

British Pluck at Colenso.—A correspondent writes on going over the battlefield he made this significant discovery, that on the average there were sixty empty cartridges around every one of our dead. That is to say, every man fired his rifle with courage and determination until the last, even when completely isolate dfrom companionship.

I came across a number of instances in which two comrades fought together and died together far from the main body of their regiment.

The Dublin Fusiliers struck the River Tugela above the proper ford for which they were making. They at once dashed into the stream in their burning eagerness to get across first, with the sad result that about weny of hem were carried away by he swift current and drowned.

After the battle the Boers swarmed across the field. They found our Natal Volunteer ambulahce bearers at work searching for the wounded. The Boers shot dead several o fthese bearers, and wounded others out of brutality, threatening the others wih death and forbade them touching he wounded or anything else.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.— R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pocoes, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

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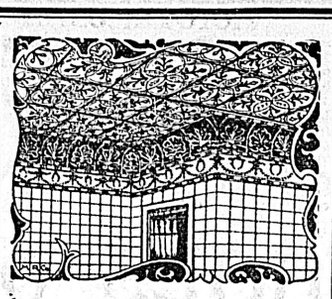
R. A. BRADLEY,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Dated at Ottawa this 27th day of November, A.D. 1899.



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Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.
Victoria, B.C., November, 1898. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

ESQUIMALT-NANAIMO RY.
New Time Card to Take Effect Saturday, December 2nd.
Leave Victoria Daily - - 9 00 a.m.
Leave Victoria Saturday - 9.00 a.m. and 3.10 p.m
Arrive Victoria D'ly except Sunday-11.45 a.m.
Arrive Victoria Saturday - 11.45 a.m and 6.25 p.m
Arrive Victoria Sunday- - 6 20 p.m.
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Private Dinners and Suppers a Specialty

Rooms single and en suite.

Meals at all hours

English & French Cooking.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 22.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

Since yesterday an important ocean storm area has moved rapidly towards our coast, and is now centred near Vancouver Island. It will cause southerly gales with heavy rains over the Pacific Slope, extending southward to California. Snow is falling in Cariboo and Eastern Alberta, while in Manitoba a pronounced cold wave has appeared. Storm signals for an east to south gale have been displayed here since 4:30 p.m.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	45	48
New Westminster	40	44
Kamloops	34	36
Barkerville	8	30
Calgary	24	30
Winnipeg	26	30
Portland, Ore.	38	46
San Francisco	42	50

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time), Tuesday:

Victoria and Vicinity—High winds or gales from southeast to southwest; heavy rains.

Lower Mainland—Easterly to southerly gales over the Straits and Sound; heavy rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Reports for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	40	Mean	42
Noon	43	Highest	47
5 p.m.	47	Lowest	37

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 3 miles east.
Noon ..... 5 miles east.
5 p.m. ..... 16 miles southeast.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Rain—.01 inch.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.830
Corrected 29.857

MONDAY, Jan. 22.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	44	Mean	
Noon	45	Highest	48
5 p.m.	49	Lowest	

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... Calm.
Noon ..... 6 miles northeast.
5 p.m. ..... 24 miles southeast.

Average state of weather—Cloudy with rain.

Rain—.26 inch.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.660
Corrected 29.685

A grain of sand in the eye can cause excruciating agony. A grain of pepper in place of the gain of sand intensifies the torment. The pain is not confined to the organs affected. The whole body feels the shock of that little particle. It is so when there is any derangement or disorder of the delicate womanly organs. The disorder may seem trivial, but the whole body feels it. The nervous system is disordered. There are fretfulness, irritability, sullenness and depression of spirits. The general health of woman depends on the local health of the organs peculiarly feminine. Remove the drains, ulcerations, bearing down pains and other afflictions of woman, and the whole body feels the benefit. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for the diseases that undermine the strength of women. It is free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics, poisons which enter into many other preparations for woman's use. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

INSURGENT TOWN TAKEN.

Americans Defeat Eight Hundred of the Enemy at Cost of but Two Wounded.

Manila, Jan. 22.—Two companies of the 46th Infantry under Major Johnson, and three companies of the 38th Infantry commanded by Major Muir, defeated 800 insurgents at Taal, province of Batangas, Saturday, taking the town. The U. S. gunboat Marietta also shelled the place.

The insurgents had four cannon, two of which were captured. Two Americans were wounded and ten insurgent dead were found on the field.

The plague statistics show a total of 14 cases and 11 deaths.

100th Regiment Again Canadian

Halifax Becomes Headquarters and Dominion Will Now Supply Recruits.

Distinctive Representation in Her Majesty's Army Thus At Last Secured.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—An order-in-council has been passed for the repatriation of the 100th Prince of Wales' (Canadian) Royal Regiment, with headquarters at Halifax. This regiment is now the Leinster Regiment, with headquarters in Ireland.

The step announced in the above despatch has long been advocated by Canadian military men, and in a recent issue of the Military Gazette there appeared the following letter from Col. Prior, of this city:

REPATRIATION OF THE 100TH REGIMENT.

Editor Canadian Military Gazette:

Sir: Will you kindly give me a little space in your valuable paper for a few words in regard to the the much-to-be-desired repatriation of the "Old 100th" Regiment. It seems to me that now is the time for all Canadians who take an interest in this matter to work with a vim and have the thing done. It is a most fitting season for action, as the spirit of union is aroused to a high pitch all over the British Empire, owing to the fact of the colonies having enthusiastically supplied troops to assist the Motherland in her struggle in South Africa. Unless my information is incorrect the war office is in full sympathy with the scheme. Such being the case, there ought to be very little difficulty to be encountered in bringing the matter to a successful issue. To my mind Canada can never be properly recognized in he British army until she has a regiment of her own in that service, officered and recruited entirely from Canadians. I cannot for a moment believe that there are not sufficient young men to be found for this purpose in Canada, who are anxious for a life of adventure and travel, and who, at the same time, will be upholding the honor of the land of their birth and the flag they love so well. It may be said that the pay of the Imperial service is not sufficient to induce young Canadians to join the ranks. This, I think, will cut very little figure. It is the adventurous life and not the pay that will tempt the best class of recruits in this country. Give the 100th Regiment its original distinctive title of "The Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment," with the national Canadian badges on its uniforms, appointments, colors, etc., and the words "Royal Canadian" with the maple leaf embroidered on the shoulder straps, and let attractive posters calling for recruits be scattered all over Canada, and I feel such that in a few weeks the ranks would be filled with as fine a lot of young fellows as ever marched to sound of drum.

This recruiting would not interfere with that of our permanent corps to any extent, as the large majority of men who would join the Imperial regiment would not, under ordinary circumstances, join the former service. The reason for this is that the permanent do not, to say the least of it, live a life of much adventure. They are a fine body of men, but they are kept at home year in and year out, and have a monotonous round of drill and barrack duties. If Ireland, with its fast decreasing population, can keep up four cavalry regiments, besides supplying odd men for the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Marines, Irish Constabulary, etc., surely this large colony of ours can supply men enough for one representative "Canadian Imperial Regiment." The formation of such a regiment would, in my opinion, materially assist in solidifying the forces of the Empire, and, at the same time, do more to advertise Canada all over the world than anything else we could do. We raised the 100th Regiment here in 1858, at a critical period in the history of the Empire; we have just sent a regiment to South Africa at another critical period; let us, therefore, put the keystone of our devotion to our Queen and Empire in by filling up a "Canadian Imperial Regiment" with the best and bravest of our sons. This would be the best answer possible to the "little Englanders" who are always doubting the oft expressed loyalty of the colonies going any further than words. Canada, instead of being the first to supply a contingent for South Africa, had to play second fiddle to Australia. Do not let us occupy the same inferior position in regard to the subject matter of this letter. Already rumors are afloat of both Australia and New Zealand asking to be permanently represented in the Imperial service. For years many of our most adventurous youths have been crossing the border and enlisting under the Stars and Stripes. Why should all these fine and valuable men be lost to our Empire simply because no facilities (i.e. depots) exist for enabling them to join the British service? I am told that of the 840 strong of the 100th Regiment now at Halifax, some 400 of them are under orders to go off as a draft for their 2nd battalion in the West Indies. When they have gone there will be 440 left, of which 100 are officers and non-coms., leaving a balance of only 340 privates. Here is a splendid chance to fill up with young, lusty Canadians, and make this old historically raised corps of 1858 again distinctively and individually Canadian. I sincerely trust the Minister of Militia and Defence will take this matter up at once, and I am sure he will have the hearty good-will and sympathy of every loyal citizen of Canada.

E. G. PRIOR, Lieut.-Col.

Victoria, B.C., December 12, 1899.

NOTES OF THE GALLERY.

Abstract of Amendments Proposed to the Provincial Laws—Standing Committees Organize.

The mining committee held no meeting yesterday, but will probably complete organization this morning.

* * *

Hon. Mr. Henderson has given notice of bills to amend the Bills of Sale Act and the Liquor Licenses Act.

* * *

An important caucus of the opposition was held yesterday, at which it is understood the eight-hour law was one of the subjects of consideration.

* * *

The amending legislation brought before the house yesterday in connection with the Companies Act contemplates nothing further than the repeal of section 5, which provides for the registration in the office of the provincial secretary of mortgages securing debentures.

* * *

Hon. Mr. Cotton's bill (in his capacity as minister of agriculture) for the amendment of the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act, amends section 22 to the extent of providing for the making of annual reports, not to the provincial secretary, but to the agricultural department.

* * *

The usually very steady and excellent light furnished by the tramway company amused itself with strange freaks yesterday, going up and down like the walking beam of an old river steamer. The explanation was a tree across the wire leading into the city from the power station, removed as quickly as possible.

* * *

Victorians and members of the legislature have reason to congratulate themselves and Mr. Richard Hall upon that gentleman's development as a parliamentarian. He is becoming one of the ready and forcible debaters of the present assembly, and what he has to say is always of such a hard-common-sense character as to command the attention and respect of both sides of the house.

* * *

The bill for the amendment of the County Courts Act simply corrects the omission in past legislation to provide for a statutory vacation in the county courts, and secures holidays in these courts annually during the entire month of July—this vacation not being allowed, however, to interfere with the service of ordinary default or judgment summonses or other proceedings thereon, or garnishees, nor with any criminal proceedings.

* * *

It is only a technical correction that is contemplated by the Attorney-General's bill to further amend the Municipalities Incorporation Act, a section in the existent act having been found to be incorrectly numbered 3, and now re-numbered 3a. Before the bill passes through the house, however, various other amendments will probably be brought forward, at the suggestion of the legislation committees of the various municipalities interested, Victoria having proposed a number of radical changes.

* * *

In the bill to amend the Supreme Court Act a step is taken to meet the growing difficulty experienced both here and in Vancouver to secure judges for the trial of original actions, owing to their being engaged the greater part of the time in appeal sittings. The amended law is calculated to give the judges more time for the taking of trials by restricting the number of appeal sittings, and is said to meet with the unanimous endorsement of the bench and the bar. Full court sittings are by it arranged as follows: In Victoria from the second Tuesday in January; in Vancouver from the first Tuesday in April; in Victoria from the first Tuesday in June; and in Vancouver from the first Tuesday in November.

* * *

Hon. Mr. Henderson's bill (No. 3) to amend the Evidence Act is for the purpose of making the provincial statute with relation to the law of evidence correspond to the recent changes in the Dominion Evidence Act, by the repeal of section 6 of the existent act (relating to privilege on the ground that answering will tend to incriminate the witness), and the substitution of the following:

"6. No witness shall be excused from answering any question upon the ground that the answer to such question may tend to criminate him, or may tend to establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the crown or of any person; provided, however, that if with respect to any question the witness objects to answer upon the ground that his answer may tend to criminate him or may tend to establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the crown or of any person, and if but for this section the witness would therefore have been excused from answering such question, then, although the witness shall be compelled to answer, yet the answer so given shall not be used or receivable in evidence against him in any criminal trial or other criminal proceeding against him thereafter taking place, other than a prosecution for perjury in giving such evidence."

* * *

The standing committee on private bills held their first meeting of the session yesterday morning, when Mr. Green was elected as chairman and Mr. Helmcken secretary. The committee meets again this morning to take into consideration the following bills: To incorporate the Crow's Nest Pass Light & Power Co.; East Kootenay Telephone Co.; Vancouver City Amendment Bill; Atlin Railway Bill; Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway Bill; Vancouver & Western Railway Bill; North Kootenay Water Power Co.'s Bill; Chilcat Pass Railway Bill; Synod of New Westminster Amendment Bill; Rock Bay & Salmon River Amendment Bill; Chemainus & Alberni Railway Bill; Kitimaat-Caledonia Co. Bill; and Lake Bennett Railway Co. Bill.

* * *

A radical and important change in the law for the recovery of moneys due is contained in the bill to amend the Execution Act, the effect of the amending act being to destroy the advantage of priority in execution, and secure a rateable distribution among creditors of all moneys recovered—the present law in this regard enabling the creditor who first proceeds to execution to satisfy his claims in full, while others may perchance be able to get nothing. The proposed amendment is very similar in principle to the acts of Ontario and Manitoba, where good results are said to have been obtained in practice. Three months is the period allowed after execution for the filing of claims with the sheriff against the receipts of execution, and the act does not become operative until April 1 next.

* * *

There appears to be very little difference between the bill respecting the liability of trustees of which Mr. Helmcken had given notice, and that which the Attorney-General has laid before the house, and it is quite possible that they will be merged. Their scope is to terminate the personal liability of trustees under certain conditions, the measure being very similar to legislation recently enacted in Manitoba and adopted in the Old Country some time ago, which has been very favorably commented upon by the law journals since its practical test in operation. The entire force and effect of the bill now before the legislature is contained in the second section, which reads:

"2. If it appears to the Supreme court or a judge thereof that a trustee, however appointed, is or may be personally liable for any breach of trust, whether the transaction alleged to be a breach of trust occurred before or after the passing of this act, but has acted honestly and reasonably, and ought fairly to be excused for the breach of trust and for omitting to obtain the directions of the court in the matter in which he committed such breach, then the court or judge may relieve the trustee either wholly or partly from personal liability for the same."

* * *

Bill No. 9, for the amendment of the Game Protection Act, 1898, contemplates meeting the difficulty presenting itself when, during last spring, an endeavor was made to prevent the exportation of deerskins in what is termed the "pickled" stage. The clause which it is proposed to re-enact relates to the prohibition of certain animals and game birds, and reads:

"4. No person shall at any time purchase or have in possession with intent to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this province, or shall at any time or in any manner export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this province any skin or hide of any animal mentioned in this act, in a pickled state, or in any other state, unless said skin or hide has been completely converted into leather ready for the manufacturer's use without being worked over or treated in any way, nor any other portion of the animals or birds mentioned in this act in their raw state; and this provision shall apply to railway, steamship and express companies. In determining the question of intent of any party charged under this section, any competent proof that the accused has within one year exported or caused to be exported or carried out of the limits of this province, any bird or animal covered by this section, or any part of such bird or animal, shall be received as prima facie evidence of the existence of such unlawful intent charged in the complaint or information; provided, it shall be lawful for any person having a license under section 15 of this act to export or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this province, the heads, horns or skins of animals mentioned in section 9, sub-section (d) of this act, that have been legally killed by such license-holder; provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bear, beaver, marten or land otter."

BALLAD OF BONANZA CREEK.

When Clarence Lane (a gentleman
Of birth and cleric collars)
Was asked by Miss De Belle's mamma
His worth in yearly dollars
He learned that though he burned with love
(Love feverish to fidgets),
His yearnings would avail him naught
Till his earnings reached four digits.

Then spake this Lane: "To slave for gain
Is not the game for me,
But, ho! for the land of the yellow sand,
Where the glittering gold goes free!
Let Jenkins slave as a beastly clerk,
As long as Jenkins will;
I'm off to seek Bonanza Creek
And the gold to win my Lil."
He sank his all in potted horse,
And desiccated kittens,
In furry coats and folding boats,
In moccasins and mittens;
Then bade farewell to Miss De Belle,
Whose grief was such at parting,
That Jenkins, calling later, found
Her eyes still smeared and smarting.

The railroad train bore Clarence Lane
As far as it could go;
He finished the trip on a cattle ship
Then landed at Juneau.
From Dyea through the Chilcoot Pass
He scrambled, say, a mile
When a blizzard blew, to-wit, te-who-o-o,
In a screech owl sort of style.

It buried him three feet in snow,
On the top of his two sledges;
Froze ears and nose, thumbs, fingers, toes,
And such like ends and edges;
And when his "packers" brought him back
To Dyea and his senses,
They kept his money and his goods
For their incident expenses.

He lost both ears, his only nose,
His Lil and seven fingers
(She married Jenkins when she heard)—
At Dyea Clarence lingers;
He has a mint of wisdom now,
But money,—not a dime—
For you can't sell wisdom in the rough,
And he has no ears for rhyme.

—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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Harmless Cures for Headaches arising from Neuralgia, overeating or Alcohol. For Influenza, Grippe or severe cold in the head are almost a specific. 12 for 25c. All Druggists. Henderson Bros. Victoria and Vancouver, Wholesale Agents.

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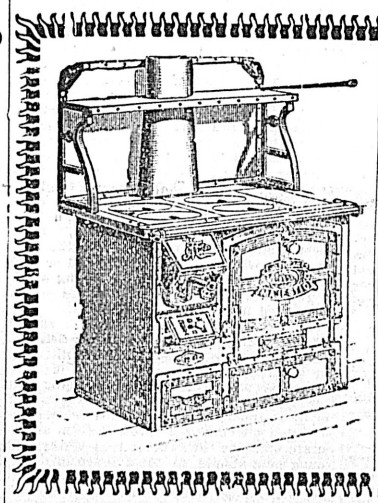

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